The New-York Times.

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THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arago at this Port and the Niagara at Halifax.

Continued Excitement Relative to the Trent Affair.

The Tone of the British Press Softening.

Speculations as to the Mission of Gen. Scott.

He is Believed to Bear a Message from the French Government.

THE WAR PREPARATIONS OF ENGLAND.

Twelve Thousand Troops to be Sent to Canada.

The Last Illness and the Death of Prince Albert.

Financial and Commercial News.

The steamship *Arago*, Capt. Lines, from Havre and Southampton on the 12th inst., reached this port yesterday.

Off Cowes passed going in a propeller, supposed to be the *Saxonia*, from New-York.

Among the *Arago's* passengers are Gen. Scott and Mr. J. Glancey Jones, late United States Minister at Vienna.

The *Arago* left in port at Havre an unusually large fleet of American vessels, numbering 83.

The Royal mail steamship *Niagara* left Liverpool at 8½ A. M. of the 14th, and Queenstown 15th, and arrived at Halifax at 1½ P. M. of Thursday, the 26th inst.

The *Niagara* was boarded off Cape Race, from whence a synopsis of her news was sent to the Associated Press.

She has £30,000 in specie, and 24 passengers for Boston, and 351 troops for Halifax.

The *Niagara* will sail at 7 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due on Saturday morning.

She passed the *Asia* on the 15th, eleven miles off Tuskar.

The ship *John Jay*, from Hong Kong for New-York, had put into Singapore leaky.

The ship *Coronet*, from Deal for New-York, had put back.

The steamship *Australasian*, which left Liverpool with 1,265 troops, a field battery, large quantities of ammunition, stores, sledges, &c., for North America, also arrived at Halifax yesterday morning.

The West India mail had taken to England news of the escape of the *Sumter* from Martinique; as also that on the 28th of November the *Sumter* captured the American ship *Montmorency*, from Newport, England, with coals for the *St. Lawrence*, but released her on receipt of a bond by the captain promising to pay $26,000 three months after peace was proclaimed.

The British war-steamer *Cadmus* had arrived off St. Thomas, to protect vessels against another *Trent* affair.

THE TRENT AFFAIR.

The Attitude and Disposition of the English Government and People.

THE TONE OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

The attitude of and preparations by England show no change.

The *Times* editorially reports the following story: "During the visit of the Prince of Wales to America, Mr. Seward took advantage of an entertainment to the Prince, to tell the Duke of Newcastle he was likely to occupy a high office—that when he did so, it would become his duty to insult England, and he should insult her accordingly.

The *Times* accumulates evidence of a long-cherished intention on the part of Mr. Seward to do England an injury.

In another leader on the internal affairs of civil war the *Times* advises the Federal Government to make peace in time, before it is committed to a treble war, viz.: with the Confederates, the British and its own Abolitionists.

The *Morning Herald*, (Conservative,) takes strong grounds against the *Daily News'* arguments in favor of arbitration, and opposed such a settlement *in toto*. It says negotiations cannot be listened to while Mason and Slidell are retained as prisoners.

ARBITRATION REQUIRED BY THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

From the London News.

The Conference of Paris has laid it down in principle that for the future, any conflict between Powers should lead to the good offices of a friendly Power before having recourse to arms, and the United States at that period gave their adhesion to that principle. America has therefore a road open to her, if she possesses good sense, by which she may arrive at an honorable solution. *England and America are, under any circumstances, morally obliged to seek for the good offices of a friendly Power.*

HOW A WAR IS TO BE AVOIDED.

From the London Times.

If Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward are really inclined to do justice and to save their country, there is no lack of facts and arguments at hand fit to work upon the minds of those of the multitude who have the naval and military work to do. And why should they care for any others? American public opinion now resides in camps, and lives only by force of arms. There is no *habeas corpus* to prevent the repression of disagreeable opposition sentiments, and a mob, so long as it be unarmed, is as harmless in America as it is in Moscow or Warsaw. What Mr. Lincoln has to do is to convince, not the citizens of America, but the army of the Potomac. Surely, with such persuasive facts at his hand, he can contrive to do this. But if he should fail, he cannot be so much below the level of the occasion, and so unequal to the crisis he himself has brought about, as not to be content to sacrifice personal popularity in order to save his country from the ruin of a foreign war. *We cannot yet believe that the new year will bring with it a war from the West.* The influence of the highest and the lowest sentiments that can move mankind must be against such an evil consummation. Honest men and honorable men will abhor a war in an unjust cause; avaricious men will hate a war which must be ruinous; and timid men will dread the blow which such a war must draw down. We yet have hopes, but, if those hopes are disappointed, the event will but show how hapless is a nation which, even in its relations with Foreign Powers, is governed by its own populace.

THE DISADVANTAGES TO AMERICA OF A WAR WITH ENGLAND.

From the London Times.

It was intimated at the outbreak of the American quarrel that the North might find compensation in Canada for the loss of the South; but if such an idea as the conquest of the British Colony could ever have been really entertained, even by Mr. Seward himself, it can hardly be thought that this is an opportune moment for the execution of the project. It would not have been a light matter at any moment to engage in a struggle with the British Empire, but at present it would be madness. The Federals have already on their hands an enemy who finds work for every man they can raise, and who actually keeps at bay an army which they themselves declare is 600,000 strong. Are the States still in the Union prepared to double this force, to take a second war on their hands, and to engage an enemy on each frontier, like a ship fighting both her batteries at the same time? Are they quite confident about the results of such an undertaking? Are they disposed to see the embarrassments of a blockade transferred from their adversaries to themselves, and to find all their expeditionary forces hopelessly cut off? For those consequences, at least, they must be prepared, if they force us into a war with them. *Even if we should stand aloof from their private quarrel, we should certainly command the sea, or, in other words, blockade their ports, and compel them to raise the blockade which they are maintaining against the ports of the South.*

We trust they will think better of such a policy. Hitherto it cannot be so much as pretended that they have had any reason to complain of us, beyond the sentimental one that we have looked with "coldness" on their efforts to maintain domestic union at the point of the sword. In that respect, however, the very events of the war have justified our views. The attempt which we thought was hopeless has actually proved so; nor has there been a prediction of this kind hazarded which has not been fulfilled. In all material respects we have done as much for them as they could desire. We have not only abstained from interference with a blockade which was paralyzing our manufacturing industry, but we have even carried our recognition of this blockade to the utmost limits of indulgence. Strictly speaking, the blockade has never been legally valid, and a rigorous interpretation of International Law would have justified us in treating it as ineffectual. We allowed it, however, to operate as if it had been actually enforced, and we abstained from any attempt to get at the cotton we needed. We cannot be suspected of any sympathies with Slavery, or accused of any clandestine dealings with the South. We have been really and truly neutral, with a very sincere wish that the rupture had never occurred, and a desire that it might be healed at the earliest possible moment. Is this a policy which it would be worth while to convert into active hostility? *We cannot think so, and we rely on the good sense of the President and people for doing us justice now that we are compelled to ask it.*

THE DIFFICULTY OF UNDERSTANDING AMERICAN SENTIMENT.

From the London Times.

It is melancholy to find that people who have the reputation in Europe of being favorable specimens of the American race are so incapable of understanding a plain argument. What Mr. Randolph Clay may think, or what Mr. Everett or Mr. George Sumner may think, or what Mr. Seward may think, would be of no importance if they were arguing here in a University Common Room, or over an English dinner-table; but what would be a harmless fallacy in private conversation becomes important and mischievous if it is to be considered as the probable faith of the American people. At this moment it becomes of momentous interest to us to know how high this flood of ignorance and passion has risen, and whether there are no intellects so high as to be left undrowned.

LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED TO THE TIMES.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from Thurlow Weed, the main object of which is to defend the American Government, and Mr. Seward in particular, from alleged hostile intentions toward England. He disclaims, on behalf of Mr. Seward, any unfriendly feelings or intentions toward England, and says that the threat of insulting England which Mr. Seward made to the Duke of Newastle, was merely idle talk and badinage. Mr. Weed says he believes if England's dispatch to Lord Lyons is peremptory in tone, it will meet with peremptory refusal. He appeals for moderate counsels on both sides as the only method of avoiding a collision.

THE TIMES' COMMENTS.

The *Times* editorially comments on Mr. Weed's letter, and says he has made the case of his client and his country considerably worse than he found it.

The *Times* says England asks nothing from America but that she shall abstain from actual outrage, or that if it is committed, that she shall make reasonable reparation. If she will do this it is well. If not, the alternative will not come in the desired form of protracted negotiation.

INDICATIONS FROM THE PEOPLE.

English shipowners were adopting a system for their outward-bound vessels to communicate to passing English ships that there was a prospect of war with the United States. They had also resolved to form a society for mutual assurance against war risks.

The United Prayer-meeting at Exeter Hall took place on the 12th inst., as announced. Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, and other ministers, participated in the proceedings, and fervent prayers were offered up for peace.

Lord Shaftesbury declined to attend the meeting, stating, in his reply to an invitation to do so, that it would be interpreted by the bulk of the Press and by Americans as a cloaked rebuke of the British Government, and favor the opinion that the country was not united on this serious question. He commended the purpose of the meeting, but thought it would be better carried into effect by private and congregational means.

The Sheffield Foreign Affairs Committee had petitioned the Government to visit its high displeasure on Capt. Moir and Commander Williams, for having in the *Trent* affair, violated the Royal Proclamation, and thereby show to America that England's neutrality is strict and impartial.

At a meeting of the Congregational Board, resolutions were adopted deprecating hostilities, and calling for arbitration if diplomacy fails to secure peace.

A circular issued by the Minister of Commerce, to the mercantile bodies, says measures are to be adopted for the protection of merchant vessels, in case hostilities break out between England and the United States.

THE PEACE SOCIETY.

The following memorial has been sent from the Committee of the Peace Society to Lord Palmerston:

To the Right Hon. Lord Palmerston, First Lord of the Treasury.

My Lord: We ask permission, as the Committee of the Peace Society, but representing also, in this instance, we are happy to believe, the sentiments of a large number of persons not formally connected with that body, to express the deep concern with which we have learned of recent events that are likely to create serious misunderstandings between this country and the United States of America.

We rejoice in the assurance that, notwithstanding the irritating nature of the matter in dispute, and the excited state of the public mind, your Lordship's Government are prepared to conduct the negotiations with the Cabinet of Washington with the utmost moderation and forbearance; nor can we doubt that the generous people of this country, when the first natural irritation has subsided, will amply sustain your Lordship in such a policy of conciliation as that which, under the circumstances, would be most worthy of our character as a powerful Christian nation. England can, without any derogation of her dignity, afford to be magnanimous with a sister State struggling in the agonies of a domestic revolution.

We earnestly hope that the answer which may be received from the American Government will be such as to open the way for a speedy adjustment of the point in dispute. But, should difficulties interpose in the way of its satisfactory solution by ordinary diplomatic negotiation, we venture respectfully to submit to your Lordship whether the question on which the controversy turns is not of a nature which renders it specially suitable for reference to arbitration.

We beg leave to recall to your Lordship's remembrance that the principle of arbitration which the British Government, to its great honor, was the first to commend to the Paris Conference in 1854, through mouth of Lord Clarendon, was recognized and ratified by the unanimous consent of that august body, and embodied in a resolution expressed in the following terms:

"The Plenipotentiaries do not hesitate to express, in the name of their Governments, the wish that States between which any serious misunderstanding may arise should, before appealing to arms, have recourse, so far as circumstances might allow, to the good offices of a friendly Power."

The principle thus formally consecrated by the sanction of all the great Governments of Europe has since received the spontaneous and cordial homage of eminent statesmen of this country of various political parties. It was described by Mr. Gladstone "as a great triumph, a powerful engine on behalf of civilization and humanity." The Earl of Derby referred to it, as "the principle which, to its endless honor, was embodied in the protocols of the Conference of Paris." The Earl of Malmesbury pronounced the act of the Conference in acknowledging and recommending the principle, as, in his judgment and that of the Government of which he was a member, "one of the most important to civilization and to the security of the peace of Europe," because "it recognized and established the truth, that time, by giving place for reason to operate, is as much a preventive as a healer of hostilities."

We would further remind your lordship that Great Britain and the United States have already in their relations with each other solemnly recognized this principle even in its most rigid form of application. In a treaty between the two Governments relative to fisheries, commerce and navigation, ratified at Washington Sept. 9, 1854, there is a clause which provides that, in case of differences arising between the contracting parties on any matters connected with the treaty, the question in dispute shall be referred first to Commissioners, and in the last resort to an arbitrator or umpire to be mutually chosen; "the high contracting parties"—such are the terms of the treaty, "solemnly engaging to consider the decision of the Commissioners conjointly, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely final and conclusive in each case decided upon by them or him respectively."

We respectfully suggest, my Lord, that here are authorities and precedents abundantly sufficient to warrant the British Government in proposing that the question now pending between them and the Government of the United States, if it cannot be otherwise settled, should be referred to the decision of some friendly and impartial arbitrator. If it be productive of no other advantage, it will at least afford time for that exasperation of the public mind to subside which unhappily prevails on both sides of the Atlantic, and which, far more than any difficulty inherent in the subject, itself, threatens to embarrass the two Governments in their attempts to give it a pacific solution.

We earnestly pray, my Lord, that your lordship and the Government of which you are the head may be endowed with "that wisdom which is profitable to direct, which is pure, peaceable, gentle and easy to be entreated," so as to avert from these two great civilized and Christian nations a war which would be a reproach to their civilization and a bitter satire upon their professed Christianity.

JOSEPH PEASE, President.
Henry Richard, Secretary.

VIEWS OF RIGHT. HON. J. R. MOWBRAY.

The Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray addressed a very numerously attended meeting of his constituents in the Town-hall, Durham, on Saturday night. In referring to the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, on board a British vessel, he stigmatized this act as an outrage quite unparalleled. In this case he should offer no opinion upon the precise bearings of the international law, but he was sure that the Cabinet of Lord Palmerston would have acted under a sense of great responsibility, and he trusted that the Parliament of England would support the Cabinet in that course which their sense of responsibility to God and their country, should advise them to take. He hoped that no party views would be allowed to interpose at this most momentous crisis, and that when Parliament assembled the Irish members would not meet in the spirit of that letter, which he was sorry to see had been written by Mr. Smith O'Brien, a man who owed his life to the clemency of his Sovereign after his futile insurrection had justly forfeited that life. He trusted, also, that the representatives of England would not follow the example of the member for Birmingham, who, whether in a quarrel with Russia or America, always assumed in the first instance that his own country was wrong. [Loud applause.] But he believed the House of Commons would be almost unanimous on the question, and that Mr. Bright would be informed by his constituency at Birmingham that he is as little entitled to speak their views as some years back he was told that he was not entitled to speak the sentiments of the men of Manchester. [Loud cheers.] He hoped the voice of England would be the voice of one man, and that, come what may, all party differences would be sunk in the determination to support the honor of our Queen and uphold the interests of this great country. [Much applause.]

TONE OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

From the London News.

The newspapers just received from the Federal States manifest a wholesome change in the public opinion of New-York. The mercantile classes had had time to reconsider the probable consequences of an insult offered to Old England, and were beginning to "discount" the intelligence of the return mail. There has been a sudden hush, a rapid subsidence in the bluster of some previous weeks. It is no longer thought a brave thing to boast that "What Great Britain may say to this we do not know, and do not greatly care." *All the organs which represent any interest that has the least solidity have evidently been let into the secret that there is nothing to be said for Capt. Wilkes and his piratical frigate.* They are now talking delicately of the affair of the *Trent*, and even preparing the way for the restitution of the captive Commissioners. We have only noted one exception among the files we have received. The New-York *Herald* still holds that England is only amenable to menace, and sneers at its contemporaries as being "down upon their marrowbones before the British Lion." *The Herald represents the scum of a great City,* which City is but a member of a great democracy. The New-York Times, *the Tribune, the World and other papers represent the doubts and terrors of reasonable men.* It is very difficult to distil the real essence of the popular mind in America from such an unequally mingled mass, or to estimate the force which the respective classes will exercise upon the action of the Government; but the bankers of New-York and Boston must have some influence upon the Cabinet of Washington, and if that influence should preponderate there will be no immediate war. On the other hand, the foreign policy of America is in the hands of a reckless adventurer, and this man can evoke at will all the wild passions of a sovereign mob. The terror of the commercial men of the Federal States at the prospect of a war with England is now manifest enough.

MESSAGE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

AN ENGLISH AND A FRENCH VIEW.

From the London Times.

Let any one consider what sort of address William of Orange could have made to the United States of the Netherlands during any of those eventful years in which he directed their struggle against Spain, forced into a narrow nook of land, without allies, without money, and crushed whenever he took the field by one bloody defeat after another. He could hardly, had he written truly, have used any other language than that of despondency and despair; yet he had on his side one thing which far more than counterbalanced all his wants and all his losses. It could not be expressed in figures, and if put in words it sounds like mere rhetorical exaggeration; but the one thing which no address could adequately express was the real talisman of victory—the unconquerable spirit of the people. If the South possessed one-tenth part of the dogged resolution to which they lay claim, they need not despair of arriving at a similar result. *We cannot, indeed, regard with much confidence the financial prospects of the Southern Confederation.* They resolve themselves simply, so far as we can understand, into an unlimited issue of assignats. It is a financial system which, as we all know, works well within moderate limits. By the issue of paper-money, Government, as Mr. Davis says, borrows without interest. It is, in fact, the pleasantest thing in the world, like a large legacy, or the discovery of a hidden treasure. Unhappily, however, the amount issued depends, not on the will, but on the necessities of the Government. The moment with such securities that the supply exceeds the demand the process of depreciation commences. From that moment the decline and fall of a paper currency is rapid and inevitable; prices rise, and the Government is obliged to receive payment for taxes in its own depreciated notes. The security of an eight-per-cent. stock will not sustain the currency, because that stock itself partakes the same depreciation. It is simply ridiculous to talk of such a system as affording hope or commanding confidence. All that can be said of it is that the Southern States have no alternative, and that they may view a return to a state of barter as a less evil than a return to the arms of the United States. It may be true also that, with moderate care and economy, there is no limit assignable to the period for which a people willing to confine themselves to the bare necessaries of life may protract a struggle for existence and independence. We can understand such hopes, but we confess *we read with some impatience the hypocritical lamentations of Mr. Davis, the President of a Confederacy which may be said to live, and move, and have its being under the especial patronage of Judge Lynch, over the violation of personal liberty, the suppression of the freedom of the Press, and the intimidation of the Courts of justice, consequent in the North upon the civil war.* These things, which the South regards with contemptuous astonishment, the war has not brought upon her, because they were all domesticated with her long before the war. Nor can we sympathize with the lamentations of men who have deliberately lit the torch of civil war over the cruelties which it has engendered, the miseries which have fallen upon women and children, and the attempt to raise a servile insurrection. *These things were for the consideration of those who first lit the torch of civil discord.* They knew that civil war is ordinarily as much more dreadful than common war as common war is than peace. They who take to the sword must not complain if they fall by the sword; they whose feet are swift to shed blood must not wonder if they should one day stumble in their own. Mr. Davis seems to imply that by ceasing to grow cotton the Southern States will bring ruin on all the interests of foreign countries dependent on that staple. On this point let him undeceive himself. *The failure of the cotton supply of the Southern States is like the loss of a familiar face, at first deeply regretted, then occasionally missed, and then not missed at all.* We are learning how well we can do without him, and are not unapt scholars.

From the Journal des Débats.

Notwithstanding the eagerness which President Davis shows to proclaim that the new States of the South have no need of any foreign alliance, it is very evident that his manifesto is rather addressed to Europe than to America. In order to be convinced of that it is only necessary to look at the prominent place which cotton holds in the document, *and at the question of Slavery, of which the assertion may be made that it shines by its absence.* Although the English papers have given such a cordial welcome to the Message of President Davis, we do not think it is of a nature to exalt and popularize the cause of the South in the eyes of those in Europe who have not beforehand come to a determination on the subject. What has most struck us in the document, is not the emphasis with which the victories of the Separatists over the Federal troops are therein enumerated, but the violence of the recriminations directed by the President of the new Confederation against the Government and the people of the States who have remained faithful to the Union. "Our people," says President Davis, "now look with contemptuous astonishment on those with whom they have been so recently associated. They shrink with aversion from the bare idea of renewing such a connection. When they see a President making war without the assent of Congress—when they behold judges threatened because they maintain the writ of *habeas corpus*, so sacred to freemen—when they see justice and law trampled under the armed heel of military authority, and upright men and innocent women dragged to distant dungeons—when they find all this tolerated and applauded by a people who had been in the full enjoyment of freedom but a few months ago, they believe that there must be some radical incompatibility between such a people and themselves." And we also do not hesitate to say, that the sanguinary struggle which is being carried on between the two fractions of the great American Republic is a sad spectacle, and a subject of painful astonishment for Europe, and we have no wish to justify either the dictatorial measures or the rigors and barbarous proceeding with which Mr. Davis, with more or less reason, reproaches the Federal Government, particularly that relative to the affair of the *Trent*. But what still more astonishes and afflicts us, is to see the President of the new Confederation, the Chief of those eight millions of men who have broken their bond with their old Government in order to defend Slavery, *invoke the great principles of right, justice and humanity, and even name Providence in support of that detestable cause.* "Liberty," says Mr. Davis in conclusion, "is always won where there exists the unconquerable will to be free, and we have reason to know the strength that is given by a conscious sense not only of the magnitude but of the righteousness of our cause." Those are certainly magnificent words, but in the mouth of President Davis, and applied to the cause which he represents and defends, *they are not only a monstrous contradiction and a scandal, but a blasphemy.*

THE TRENT QUESTION IN FRANCE.

The Efforts of the Prince Napoleon for the North—Views of the Government and Press.

It was asserted that Prince Napoleon continued to argue against the recognition of the Southern States, and that he was instrumental in causing Gen. Scott to go to Washington.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* asserts that peaceful anticipations prevailed among the Americans in Paris, and says Minister Dayton and Consul Bigelow used all their influence, combined with that of Gen. Scott, to inspire conciliatory counsels at Washington. He asserts that the French Government desires peace between England and America. The same writer also, in reference to Gen. Scott's return, says it is not impossible that France, if asked, may become the mediator, and at the same time the laws of neutrals may be revised, provided England, according to the wishes of the other European Governments, agrees to a modification of the existing code.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says M. Thouvenel's dispatch to M. Mercier, at Washington, is known to have confined the National Executive to the simple dilemma: "Are the Southerners belligerents or rebels?" They have been flatly refused any rights in the first capacity; and in the second, the right of asylum acquired by political refugees has been set at naught, and France must make the case of the *Trent* substantially her own.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Paris, Monday, Dec. 9.

The tone of the *Moniteur* in the summary it gives of foreign political news is unobjectionable. True, it does not express any positive opinion on the Anglo-American quarrel—it is neutral; but under a veil of neutrality we may trace the signs of admiration, not far removed from approval, at the energy and unanimity of the English people.

"In proportion as faith is lost in the maintenance of peace," it said yesterday, "the attitude of the English people and of the London Press appears more firm and resolute than ever. They accept, without hesitation, a state of things which they have not been able to prevent, and they are resolved to gain by force of arms the satisfaction which they no longer hope to obtain by negotiation. All discussion is now laid aside. To the arguments of Gen. Scott they reply with these simple words: 'Surrender the guests of Great Britain whom you have made prisoners, and then we will discuss as much as you please.' The Government acts up energetically to public opinion. Nothing is spoken of but armaments and ships, embarkation of troops and of warlike stores for Canada, where the strength of the English army, very insignificant in time of peace, is to be increased to 10,000 men."

With respect to the official opinion of the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the quarrel between the Washington Government and England nothing can be more precise and positive. *The Minister thinks that the violence committed by the Captain of the San Jacinto is indefensible; that by regarding the Confederate Commissioners as "contraband of war" President Lincoln and his Ministers give a flat contradiction to themselves for they always refused to admit that they were at war.* To seize them on board a neutral vessel as contraband of war implies that, after all, the Southern States are entitled to belligerent rights, while, even supposing the Northern States not to be at war, but merely repressing a rebellion, they had no right to seize men who were at that moment in the character of refugees under shelter of the English flag. France, he argues, cannot consistently view the matter in any other light than this, because it is precisely the point she had contended for during more than sixty years. France never would admit the right of searching neutral vessels, and she cannot now belie her own policy by approving the outrage committed on the *Trent*.

I believe the Emperor does not materially dissent from his Minister. Not only does he not dissent, but not very long ago he had all but made up his mind to take the initiative in recognizing the independence of the Southern States, for it must not be forgotten that France also is suffering severely from the war. This disposition of mind was disturbed by Prince Napoleon, who, strange as it appears, exercises now and then no small influence over his cousin. Prince Napoleon returned from America laboring under the notion that the struggle was one of Abolition against Slavery, with strong tendencies in favor of the North; and the speech which he is now elaborately preparing for the Senate will doubtless be in this sense. The Emperor has yielded to the influence, and postponed, but I do not think given up, acting on his own original judgment.

This Anglo-American quarrel has added considerably to the difficulties under which French merchants and manufacturers were already laboring. They feel that they are placed in this dilemma,—should war ensue between England and the Federal States the blockade of the Southern ports will be raised, and the French manufacturers will procure the cotton they require; while, on the other hand, the Northern ports will be blockaded by the English fleet, and the French must lose the little trade which remains to them in that quarter, and they will, moreover, be unable to execute the large orders now on hand for military stores for the North. They apprehend that if the blockade of the Southern ports be raised, the cotton-growing States will send to France a quantity of cotton of much greater value than the French produce which they may take in return. Consequently, the balance must be paid for in gold, and money, they fear, will again become scarce and dear in Paris. Considerable anxiety must, therefore, still prevail among mercantile men. In the meantime the accounts from the provinces are not favorable. The demand for silk which was noticed at Lyons for a few days has ceased, and nothing can be worse than the position of St. Etienne. Even in Paris there is very little business doing, except among manufacturers of *articles de Paris* and of toys, who are preparing for New-Year's day. Accounts from Besançon are that the last market in that town was bad, not only because the price offered for cast-iron was less than it cost the manufacturer, but because the quantity sold was inferior in amount to that disposed of at the corresponding period of last year. The high price of charcoal is likewise severely felt by the iron-masters. In the Haute Saône charcoal costs 16f. the cubic yard delivered, while cast-iron of the first quality is sold for 190f. the ton, with a reduction of 10f. for carriage and discount. Last year charcoal cost but 15f.

THE MISSION OF GEN. SCOTT.

Speculations and Assertions as to its Character.

Gen. Scott's sudden return home was the theme of much speculation. It was generally reported that he had some sort of mission from the French Government to the Washington Cabinet.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says he had a long interview with M. Thouvenel before his departure.

The general impression in financial circles was that he carried out an important communication from the French Government.

The Paris *Presse* says Gen. Scott's mission appears to have been arranged so as to allow him time to fulfill it before the ultimatum of England is remitted to the Federal Government, and perhaps to modify the nature of this step on the part of England.

The *Pays* asserts, on the contrary, that the English ultimatum will be of an absolute character.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the general belief is that Gen. Scott has gone back with the intention of enlightening the Washington Cabinet as to the ideas of the French Government. He is doubtless acquainted with the opinions of the Emperor, and that it is not favorable to President Lincoln's policy. Gen. Scott will probably convince his countrymen that they cannot count on the moral support of France. Something is also said of his being charged to propose the mediation of the French Government.

BRITISH WAR PREPARATIONS.

Twelve Thousand Troops to be Sent to Canada—Activity in the Dock-yards, &c.

The Hull *Packet* says: "The shipowners of Hull have been applied to by the Government, with a view of taking up some of our principal steamers for the transport of troops to Canada, and the officers and men on board of H. M. S. *Cornwallis* have received orders to be in readiness to be called out at any time for active service."

On Monday the Grenadier Guards were inspected at the Tower. Their baggage is all packed, and the regiment is now ready to move at a moment's notice.

It is estimated that about twelve thousand troops are to be sent to Canada, to be ready to take the field immediately on landing.

The British Government continued to charter all available steamers.

Two battalions of the British Guards were expected to sail, on the 18th inst., in the steamers *Adriatic* and *Parana*, under the command of Lord F. Paulet.

Orders have been issued for the hasty manufacture of two thousand pack-saddles, and a proportionate number of ambulance-wagons and cars for dispatch to Canada.

Col. E. R. Wetherill is gazetted as Chief of the Staff in Canada, and Major-Gens. Prumley and David Russell are ordered to embark forthwith and join the Staff.

The Command-in-Chief of the forces in Canada will remain in the hands of Sir W. Fenwick Williams.

No additional orders were issued on the 13th for regiments to be held in readiness.

No cavalry or horse artillery will go to Canada before Spring.

The preparations are represented as on a scale which would have astonished people in Ante-Crimean times.

DINNER TO COMMANDER WILLIAMS.

His Description of the Seizure of Mason and Slidell—Gross Exaggerations.

Commander Williams, Royal Navy, who was in charge of the mails on board the *Trent*, was entertained at dinner by the Royal Western Yacht Club.

He gave an account of the affair with the *San Jacinto* differing in almost every detail with the accounts published in the American journals. He flatly denied the statements made by Lieut. Fairfax, saying that he parted with him after mutual apologies in case personal offense had been given on either side. As to the seizure being unauthorized, the *San Jacinto* was at St. Thomas on the 16th or 17th of October, and when Commander Williams returned to Havana on the 6th of November, he found that the *San Jacinto* had been to Havana from St. Thomas; that she had coaled there; and that two of her officers, passing themselves off as Southerners in their hearts, had lunched with Mr. Slidell and his family, and extracted from them their intended movements. Miss Slidell branded one of the officers to his face with his infamy, telling him he had been her father's guest not ten days before.

Commander Williams concluded his speech by stating that he had received the approbation of his Government, by the following letter from his immediate chief, which he then read amidst much applause:

Southampton, Dec. 3, 1861.

Sir: With reference to your letter of the 9th ult. detailing the circumstances under which Messrs. Mason and Slidell, Commissioners from the so-styled Confederate States of North America to this country and France, with their secretaries, were forcibly taken out of the *Trent*, contract steamer, on the 9th of November, in Bahama Channel, by an armed party of officers and men from the *San Jacinto*, United States steamship of war, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Admiralty to convey to you their Lordships' approval of your conduct whilst acting as Naval Agent on board the *Trent* on the occasion in question, and also of the judicious steps you subsequently took for making the matter known to Lord Lyons and Vice-Admiral Milne, and other British authorities. (Signed,)

CHARLES PATRI,
Captain of the Superintendents.

ARBITRATION OFFERED.

A telegram from Brussells, of the 12th inst., to the *Times*, says:

"There is a rumor in diplomatic circles that mediation in the American conflict will be offered by King Leopold. The Secretary of the British Legation has left for London."

The *Morning Post* says there is no truth in the rumor.

THE DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

London, Sunday, Dec. 15.

The Prince Consort died at Windsor Castle, from an attack of gastric fever, which assumed a typhoid character.

The first intimation of the illness of the Prince was had on Tuesday, Dec. 3, when it was stated that he had been suffering from a feverish cold.

The first bulletin in regard to his condition was issued on Wednesday, Dec. 11. It stated that the Prince was suffering from a fever unattended by unfavorable symptoms.

On the following day a bulletin announced that the Prince had passed a quiet night, but that his symptoms had undergone little change.

A bulletin of Friday stated that his symptoms had assumed a more serious form.

A bulletin issued at 9 o'clock on Saturday night was more favorable.

At 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a bulletin was issued as follows:

"His Royal Highness is in a more critical state."

From that hour his symptoms commenced to take a most unfavorable turn, and fever of a typhoid character set in.

The Prince then continued to sink gradually until the last gleam of hope had departed, and he expired tranquilly at ten minutes to 11 o'clock.

The Queen and the Royal Family surrounded the death-bed of the Prince.

The *Observer*, in announcing the lamentable event, exclaims:

"Peace to his ashes. A good husband, a good father, a wise Prince and a safe counselor. England will not soon look upon his like again."

Gen. Sir Edward Bowater, who was residing at Cannes, France, in charge of Prince Leopold, died suddenly yesterday.

GENERAL NEWS BY THE NIAGARA.

FRANCE.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of cash in hand of nearly forty millions of francs.

The Bourse was heavy, rather than lower, on the 13th inst., the Rentes closing at 67f. 50c.

AUSTRIA.

It was stated that during the Emperor's stay at Venice, he ordered all political prisoners to be set at liberty.

PRUSSIA.

Movements continued for the establishment of the Prussian Navy.

It was reported that a loan of $10,000,000 would be negotiated for the Prussian fleet.

The English war-vessel *Eurydice*, carrying 26 guns, had been purchased by Prussia.

ITALY.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius continued. Houses were falling in Torre del Grecio, and the village was in imminent danger of destruction by lava. All communication between places in the vicinity of the mountain were interrupted. Earthquakes were frequent. In the Bay of Naples the sea had receded fifty metres.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies had passed a bill extending the application of the Sardinian penal code to Lombardy.

The brigand Borges, before his execution, is said to have declared that he had been deceived by the Legitimist Committee at Paris, and that no elements of revolution against the Italian Government existed in the Neapolitan Provinces.

TURKEY.

It is stated that a panic on the Bourse was caused by fraudulent speculations in "metalliques," but in consequence of the energetic measures of the authorities, order was not disturbed in Constantinople.

Satisfactory intelligence had been received from Omar Pacha.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Overland Mail had reached Marseilles, and was due in London in season for the American portion of it to go forward per the *Niagara*.

Calcutta, Sunday, Nov. 17.

Shirtings active and unchanged. Twist dull and without alteration. Linseed advancing. Exchange unaltered. Freights active and advancing.

Canton, Thursday, Oct. 31.

The reports from the Foreign Legations at Pekin are satisfactory.

Canton was formally evacuated on the 21st of October.

Shanghai is in a state of alarm, in consequence of the proximity of the rebels.

The English and French troops assisted the Chinese to hold Chee-Foo against the rebels, who ultimately retreated.

Cotton goods at Canton were active and advancing. Tea without change. Exchange a half per cent. higher.

JAPAN.

Affairs in Japan were unsatisfactory.

The European Representatives were awaiting instructions from their governments.

AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, Monday, Oct. 25.

Trade is generally dull.

The ship *Kent* sailed to-day for England with 105,600 ounces of Gold.

NEW-ZEALAND.

The accounts from New-Zealand are very unsatisfactory.

LATEST NEWS via QUEENSTOWN.

Constantinople, Saturday, Dec. 14.

The monetary panic has partially subsided. The Bourse remains closed.

Copenhagen, Sunday, Dec. 15.

Prussia has rejected Denmark's proposition for the settlement of the Holstein question.

Turin, Sunday, Dec. 15.

The report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the opening of letters passing through the Post, states that certain Postal agents had consigned letters to the authorities, but without Ministerial orders.

Warsaw, Saturday, Dec. 14.

News of the resignation of the Marquis of Wielopoloski is received. He remains a member of the Council of State.

No Mails by the Arago.

The Postmaster at Washington having erroneously notified the Postmaster of London that there would be no American steamer leaving Southampton on the 11th December, had ordered the English mails to be forwarded by the *Edinburgh*.

As soon as this was known, the Post-office Department of London was advised, of the mistake, and notified that the *Arago* would stop as usual at Southampton for the mails of the 11th.

Notwithstanding this notice, they refused to send them by her, consequently the *Arago* has no English mails.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SCOTT.

Gen. Scott arrived in this City by the steamer *Arago* yesterday. When coming up the Narrows the steamer was boarded by a number of gentlemen, among whom was Surveyor Andrews, who entered the cabin and congratulated the General on his safe return home. As the *Arago* neared her dock a salute of four guns was fired from the deck of the vessel lying at the pier. About two hundred citizens were assembled on the pier, and when the General had reached, with some assistance, the end of the plank, he was greeted with three hearty cheers. He immediately stepped into a carriage which was in waiting, and accompanied by Mr. Hoyt, his son-in-law, was driven to the Brevoort House, where he will remain for the present. He sent several dispatches to Washington last evening.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Congressman Ely En Route for Washington—All Quiet at Hatteras.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, Dec. 25,
Via Baltimore, Thursday, Dec. 26.

There was no good foundation for the report that a skirmish took place yesterday.

The *S. R. Spaulding* arrived here from Hatteras this morning. She brings no news.

Hon. Alfred Ely came down from Norfolk late this afternoon by a flag of truce. After a visit to headquarters he took passage for Baltimore.

ARRIVAL OF HON. A. ELY IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Thursday, Dec. 26.

Hon. Alfred Ely, member of Congress from New-York, arrived here in the steamer from Fortress Monroe, this morning, *en route* for Washington.

FORT LAFAYETTE PRISONERS.

J. W. Zachary, of New-Orleans; N. S. Raynor, of Kentucky; and Thomas Rodgers, of Texas, who were brought from Key West, as prisoners, in the steamship *Baltic*, were yesterday sent to Fort Lafayette. An order was received by the U. S. Marshal, yesterday, from Secretary Seward, for the release of Thos. J. Claggett and Richard H. Stanton, an ex-member of Congress from Virginia, from Fort Lafayette, on their taking the oath of allegiance.

FROM THE SOUTH.

MOVEMENTS IN EASTERN TENNESSEE.

"A DESPERATE STATE OF AFFAIRS."

The Rebels Acknowledge a Defeat at Drainesville.

THE FIGHT AT GALVESTON, TEXAS.

A Bombastic Proclamation by Ex-Gov. Jackson, of Missouri.

THE TROUBLES IN EASTERN TENNESSEE.

THE BRIDGE BURNING.

The Louisville-Nashville *Courier*, of the 9th, gives the following details of the bridge-burning affair at Whippoorwill, on the Memphis Branch Railroad, in which the gallant NETTER was engaged:

"A detachment of fifteen had been stationed at the bridge to guard it, of whom two were absent at the time of the attack.

The Federals, fifty or sixty in number, under command of a Dutch Jew peddler named NETTA, [?] and among whom were several who had been raised in the neighborhood, made their appearance about daybreak Thursday morning. Four of the guard, who were on duty, and who were standing by a plank cabin, fired upon them, whereupon they received a volley of over one hundred rounds from Sharp's revolving rifles, killing two instantly and wounding another. Most of the shots were fired into the cabin, on the supposition that the rest of the guard were asleep in it, but fortunately they were in a cabin a little distance off. They were aroused by the firing, but by the time they were up, the Federals were at the cabin, and they had to surrender. They put the prisoners under guard, tore down the cabins, put the planks on the bridge, which they sprinkled with turpentine, and then fired it. Our informant was set about gathering up the baggage of the guard, but, finding an opportunity, he made his escape and came to Russellville.

WILLIS CAMPBELL, of Logan County, a member of Capt. KING's company, and HATCH JUPIN, of Bardstown, a member of Capt. WICKLIFFE's company, were killed, and JOSEPH WILSON, of Bardstown, also in Capt. WICKLIFFE's company, was severely but not dangerously wounded in the thigh. While loading his gun for the second fire, his right forefinger was shot off. JOSEPH HALL, JAMES WALTHALL and JOHN JERNIGON, of Capt. MITCHELL's company; ISAAC DUCKWALL and JOS. JOHNSON, of BOSHE's Portland Rangers; THOS. LILLY and Messrs. DOUGHERTY and FOX, of Capt. WICKLIFFE's company, and PAUL BURGETT, of Capt. KING's company, were taken prisoners.

Four of the Federals were wounded—not killed, as we understood yesterday. They got a wagon in the neighborhood in which their wounded were placed, and a little boy who saw them an hour or two after the fight said that one was dead.

PARSON BROWNLOW AND OTHERS.

From the Memphis Appeal, Dec. 3.

Capt. JAMES BRETT, of Gen. CARROLL's Staff, who left Knoxville on Sunday morning, arrived in the city yesterday, bringing us the latest intelligence received from East Tennessee. We learn from him that the reported outbreak of Lincolnites at Morristown is without foundation in fact, and that, on the contrary, matters are growing more quiet every day since the adoption of the rigorous and uncompromising policy toward traitors that has recently been inaugurated.

Gen. CARROLL issued a proclamation from his headquarters at Knoxville, on the 29th ult., giving assurance to all citizens that the Government will not interfere with individuals on account of their "political opinions," but that the *military authorities would order the arrest of all who may take up arms against the Government, or who in any manner may aid or abet its enemies, or incite rebellion, in order that they may be tried by military laws.* Gen. CARROLL is sustained in this policy by the War Department at Richmond.

Parson BROWNLOW's newspaper office and appurtenances have been turned to a very different purpose than issuing treasonable hand-bills like the Knoxville *Whig.* The building is now used as a Confederate armory, and his steam press turns the machinery that repairs and renovates the guns that have been taken from the hands of the traitors who have been deluded into forcible opposition to the Government. It is estimated that the tories of Monroe County alone will furnish over 500 good guns.

Capt. BRETT *thinks that the insurrection is effectually quelled, and has no organization whatever, except a very feeble and precarious one, perhaps, among a few reckless traitors in the extreme northeastern portion of the State. The hemp policy will be continually in full force until the last armed traitor "yields up the ghost."* Gen. CARROLL, we are pleased to learn, gives entire satisfaction to all loyal citizens, and a summary trial by Court-martial to those that are disloyal.

The Knoxville *Register* of the 7th inst. makes the following allusion to Parson BROWNLOW and other prisoners:

WM. G. BROWNLOW was arrested yesterday upon a charge of treason on a warrant ordered by the C. S. Commissioner, and drawn up by the District-Attorney. He was committed to jail. His trial will come up in due course before the Confederate Court—perhaps next week. The rumor of an order from the War Department for his safe conduct to the North, in the last two days, has created intense excitement throughout this country, especially among those who have relatives now languishing in prison on account of his teachings.

JAS. CLARK, of Cooke County, was yesterday bound over before His Honor the Commissioner, to appear at the term of the Confederate Court, in this city, on the third Monday in December, and for his good behavior in the interim.

JESSE BUNKER, of Knox County, was also arrested yesterday, on a charge of inciting rebellion, and committed to prison to await his trial.

The Knoxville *Register* of the 13th says:

"A gentleman, who is fully informed and entirely reliable, writes us from Bradley County, on the 11th inst., that, 'since the Message of LINCOLN has reached that county, scarcely a Union man can be found; all declare themselves for the South. One or two hundred of them have joined the Southern army in the last forty-eight hours. *There is a much better feeling than has ever prevailed in that community before. The people say they have been misled by their leaders in regard to the policy of the Northern Government. They cannot be sold to Abolitiondom.* Bradley County is going to furnish a regiment for the Confederate army. Dr. THOMPSON will go into the regiment, and many more prominent Union men, since reading LINCOLN's Message, have declared themselves strongly for the South.'

Our correspondent's account of the good work that is going on in Bradley will carry joy to every true Southern heart in the State. May we not hope to hear similar accounts from every county in East Tennessee? God grant that we may yet be a band of brothers in defence of our rights against the encroachments of Northern despotism and Abolition fanaticism."

HOW TO TREAT UNION MEN.

The Chattanooga *Advertiser* says: "We have the best authority for believing that the course of Gen. CARROL, in reference to the tory prisoners in East Tennessee, has been repudiated by the War Department at Richmond. Men have been found in arms against the Government in Hamilton and adjoining counties, taken up as prisoners, kept a day or two in camps, tried before the civil authorities and acquitted, or who, after taking the oath of allegiance, have been turned loose. In some cases this course of proceeding answered a very good purpose, but in many others it was anything but prudent. *Men who are for the Union at this late day, and who are found in arms against the State or Confederate States Government, or who aid and abet our enemies in Kentucky by information or otherwise, are as much our enemies as are the members of any Massachusetts or New-York regiment, and should be treated accordingly. There is a desperate state of affairs existing in East Tennessee, which requires a desperate remedy. Conciliation has been tried. It has failed in every instance. We should now treat the tories as enemies, and when they are taken, should be treated as prisoners of war.*"

REBEL PRIVATIONS.

The Nashville *Patriot* gives the following information touching Gen. ANDERSON's rebel brigade;

"Late letters from this brigade state that Col. MANEY's and Col. FORBES' regiments have been ordered into Winter quarters at Huntersville—one company of the former regiment occupying the town. Those in the town are securely housed, whilst those outside are engaged in the delightful recreation of felling trees in the primeval forests to obtain timber to construct huts. The remaining regiment, Col. HATTON's, is encamped at Warm Springs. The whole brigade is expected to remain at its present quarters during the entire Winter. They have encountered the greatest hardships in the service in Western Virginia—no troops outside of that section of country have suffered half as much, and it was hoped that the Government would assign them some other and more agreeable quarters for the Winter. But it has been deemed proper to retain them there. We have no doubt they will acquiesce cheerfully, and discharge their duties faithfully, hard though the decision be. They will have but little else to do than take care of themselves, and it is not likely they will be very neglectful of this. The Yankees are not close enough to afford them sport, and unless there is an occasional bear, or wolf, or deer hunt, to enliven them, we do not know what they will do for fun."

THE FIGHT AT DRAINESVILLE.

THE REBELS ACKNOWLEDGE THEIR DEFEAT.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

CENTREVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1861.

Yesterday morning, a heavy skirmish occurred at Drainesville, *which resulted disastrously to us.* A foraging party was sent out by Gen. STUART, consisting of about two hundred wagons, escorted by the Eleventh Virginia, Col. GARLAND; the Sixth South Carolina, under Lieut.-Col. A. J. SECREST; the Tenth Alabama, Col. JOHN H. FORNEY; the First Kentucky, Col. TOM TAYLOR; the Sumter Flying Artillery, Capt. CUTTS, and detachments from RANSOM's and RADFORD's Cavalry. Our whole force amounted to nearly twenty-five hundred men. They started off early in the morning, and, before day, were some distance on the journey. Soon after leaving, a rocket was seen to shoot up in the direction of Drainesville, which, as was afterwards ascertained, was a signal from the enemy, and indicated that our approach was known. It is about fifteen miles from here to Drainesville. When within a short distance of the place, two or three regiments of Yankees were seen deployed as skirmishers in the skirts of a pine thicket, which stretched out on either side of the road. Gen. STUART drew up his force and prepared to make an attack. On either side the woods were very thick, and it was difficult to make through them, but our force was pushed forward in the following order: The Eleventh Virginia being in the advance, was deployed on the right of the road with the Tenth Alabama, while the Sixth South Carolina and the First Kentucky were sent to the left. On account of the dense thickets on either side, the artillery was forced to advance down the road in order to gain a position to make the guns effective.

As we approached the Yankees, the Eleventh Virginia charged them with a yell, and drove them back to their line within sight of Drainesville. The enemy seemed somewhat confused, but soon formed again in line of battle. The advanced positions were held by the Eleventh and the Sixth South Carolina, the former on the right and the latter on the left of the road. While waiting to get sight of the enemy the Sixth South Carolina was drawn up, and the First Kentucky advanced upon them, and, mistaking them for the enemy, a portion of the regiment fired without orders, killing five of the South Carolinians. The error was soon discovered, and Col. TAYLOR advanced cautiously to the left, and soon after came in sight of another regiment but a few yards away. To be sure there was no mistake, Col. TAYLOR shouted to the Colonel, and asked who he was.

"The Colonel of the Ninth," was the reply.

"Of what Ninth?"

"Don't shoot," said the Yankees, "we are friends—South Carolinians."

"On which side are you?" asked Col. TAYLOR.

"For the Union," and immediately after the Colonel gave the command to fire, and a volley was poured into the Kentuckians from the Ninth Infantry, Regulars U. S. A. The engagement then became general, and our four regiments, with Capt. CUTTS' four guns, were soon actively engaged. The Yankees had every advantage of position. There were several houses along the Leesburgh turnpike, and back of it a hill, upon which their battery was placed. Lower down, and opposite the Eleventh, was another battery, placed in position to enfilade the turnpike should we enter it. The main battery of six guns swept the road upon which we were advancing, and kept up an incessant fire of grape, canister and spherical case. The accuracy of their aim was remarkable, considering the rapidity with which the guns were fired. Capt. CUTTS got three of his pieces in position and returned the fire rapidly and successfully.

Meanwhile the enemy advanced several regiments of infantry, and, protected by the nature of the ground, came within a hundred yards of us, and forming in line, fired for some time, keeping the air full of minié balls, and finally attempted to charge. *Three times the officers gave the order and tried to get their men forward, but failed.* They could not be pushed into the thicket. Soon after this the firing on both sides ceased, but not before great damage was done to our force. For over an hour both sides had kept up an incessant firing. The wounded and dead lay on every side, and the regiments were beginning to get scattered.

To give it a little more in detail: As our first advance were marching by the flank, toward the Yankee skirmishers, two companies of the Eleventh Virginia were thrown out as skirmishers, and sent forward. Capt. HOUSTON's company charged the Yankees with a shout, and drove them in, and soon after the shout was taken up by others, and all advanced within sight of Drainsville. Company A, of the Eleventh, was deployed on the right, but by some means not lost, and was separated from the regiment until the fight was over.

When the enemy formed in line of battle, Col. FORNEY drew the Tenth Alabama up also, and prepared to advance upon them. The coolness and daring courage displayed by Col. FORNEY was observed by everybody. He rode backward and forward in front of the line, encouraging his men, and in getting all prepared for the coming struggle. The same can be said of Col. GARLAND. Soon after the firing commenced, Col. FORNEY was shot through the right arm, Lieut.-Col. MARTIN was killed, and the command of the regiment devolved on Major WOODWARD, who commanded on one side of the road, and the Senior Captain on the other. This regiment lost more than any other. The Sumter Artillery was in the road, and had three guns in position. Only four pieces were out, and about sixty men. Capt. CUTTS and his men fought bravely, and suffered severely. The enemy's batteries played upon him for some time, and *killed nearly all his horses, destroyed one limber, and exploded a caisson. Twenty-five horses were left dead upon the field.* The guns still kept firing, and did good execution—every shot scattering the Yankees, and telling upon them seriously. He succeeded in breaking their line, and in driving their sharpshooters from the house behind which they were hidden. When ordered to fall back, the pieces were taken to the rear by hand, with the assistance of the infantry.

Seeing the wagons safely to the rear, Gen. STUART gave orders to fall back to a better position. The regiment marched to the rear in good order, both sides having ceased firing. At this time, Col. TOM TAYLOR rode to the right, to see what disposition had been made of his neighbors, and on returning found his regiment gone, and himself nearly surrounded by Yankee cavalry. Throwing himself down, he eluded them, and afterward crept into a pine coppice, and remained there until dark, with Yankees on each side of him. At night he escaped, and joined his regiment this morning, sustaining no injury beyond a slight scratch on the hand by a musket ball.

Taking his force to the rear, where the ground offered better positions, Gen. STUART once more drew up his force and awaited the enemy, but he had enough of it, and was not disposed to give battle again. Thus ended the battle of Dranesville, which, although disastrous to us, was more so to the enemy, if recent reports are true. It is believed there were seven regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and eight pieces of light artillery against us.

Captains JAS. H. JAMESON and A. A. YEATMAN, of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment, were among the wounded.

The Tenth Alabama suffered very severely. Col. JOHN FORNEY was seriously wounded in the right arm; Lieut.-Col. J. B. MARTIN was killed, and a large number of line officers were wounded. In the Sixth South Carolina Regiment, Capt. MEANS was seriously wounded, and in the First Kentucky Regiment, Capt. JO. DESHA, with a large number of non-commissioned officers and privates, were wounded.

The enemy seemed perfectly aware of the approach of our party, and were prepared with an overwhelming force. Nevertheless, they suffered severely, and lost, it is reported by the citizens of Drainesville, more than we did. We took two prisoners.

This morning, another force was sent out under Gen. STUART, but has not yet returned. He took possession of the battle-field of the day previous, and still holds it. He reports this evening the loss of the enemy much more heavy than ours, but I am unable, at this early date, to give fuller particulars.

Capt. CUTTS' Battery did excellent service, and worked the guns under a hot fire from the enemy. He has since received the congratulations and thanks of the Generals.

The Eighth Virginia acted with great gallantry throughout the day, and every man had an opportunity of having his courage tested. The regiment left home at 4 o'clock in the morning, marched 35 miles, fought a battle, and returned at 4 the next morning, being out 24 hours. BOHEMIAN.

MOVEMENTS IN TEXAS.

EVACUATION OF GALVESTON.

The Houston *Telegraph*, of the 2d inst., states that Galveston has been evacuated, and the movable property, public and private, was being removed to Houston. It says: "Hon. W. P. HILL arrived home a few days ago, from whom we gain substantially the following facts:

On the 20th ult. a council of war was held at Galveston, at which it was determined that it was impossible to defend the city successfully. The largest guns at the fortifications upon the island were 32-pounders, smooth bores, having a range not exceeding two miles, while the enemy's guns were of the largest calibre, shooting with accuracy three or four miles. To await an attack was simply to invite the surrender or destruction of our troops and the city, without the power of inflicting injury upon the assailants. *It was thought best, therefore, under all the circumstances, to evacuate Galveston, and occupy a position in the rear of the city, so as to repel any advance of the Federal troops after they had landed. In consequence of this determination an order was issued for the removal of all the hospital patients from Galveston to Houston, which was accomplished immediately. All the public and private property was being rapidly removed to Houston when Judge HILL left Galveston.* The proprietor of the *News* had rented a house in Houston, and announced that his next issue would be printed in that city, and all the other newspaper establishments, it is supposed, have done the same. The guns have been removed from the different fortifications, and the troops have fallen back to the terminus of the railroad bridge on the island, and a still larger force stationed at Virginia Point, on the main land.

It seems that Gen. HEBERT has been notified of a contemplated attack, but is not advised as to the point that may be first assailed. The enemy, instead of landing at Galveston, may select some other spot, and endeavor, by a circuitous route, to take possession of the railroad. In order to prevent surprises, and to repel any attack that may be made, measures have been adopted to watch the first approaches of the enemy, and to send the news rapidly to the interior, so as to concentrate a large force without delay. Videttes have been stationed over Galveston Island, and lines of telegraph run in every direction, so as to herald the first approaches of the fleet. Troops have been stationed at Houston and other points to await orders, and to be transported by railroad without a moment's delay, to any point where they may be required.

It would be imprudent in us to state the number of Confederate troops at Galveston, and at the accessible points in the interior. It is sufficient to say that Gen. HEBERT has issued an order for thirty companies more, and that, if the enemy effect a landing, all the available force in the State, with such arms as each individual can procure, will be required. In every county the militia should meet and drill, and every man that can possibly go ought to be ready to start without a single hour's delay.

Galveston Island is about thirty miles long, extending east and west, and from a mile to a mile and a half wide. The distance from the Island across the bay by the railroad bridge to the main land, is within a fraction of two miles. With a sufficient number of guns of long range, the city could have been easily defended. Guns were stationed at the east end of the Island at Bolivar Point and Pelican Spit Island, commanding the bay. The city is situated on the bay a mile or a mile and a half from the Gulf, thus giving our guns the advantage of that distance in range. *Thus we are justified in the belief that the necessity which has driven off the inhabitants of the Island City before an enemy is even in sight, is a blunder for which there is seemingly no excuse or palliation. The natural inquiry is, who is to blame?*"

HOUSTON ALARMED.

Commenting upon the proceedings of a meeting held at Houston for the purpose of effecting a thorough military organization, the *Telegraph* remarks:

"We have so often expressed our opinion on the subject of the action contemplated by the resolutions, that we have very little to say which would not be a repetition. It does seem to us, however, that our people do not realize their actual situation. They repose in a false security, and slumber upon a mine which may any day explode and overwhelm them in utter ruin. We know that many think that Houston will be in no danger. Upon what this hypothesis is founded, or what good reason can be assigned for such an opinion, we are utterly at a loss to conceive. *With Galveston in possession of the enemy, ten thousand men would be inadequate to the task of guarding the exposed points on our coast where the enemy could land in easy striking distance of Houston.* Five thousand men on Virginia Point could easily be flanked on both sides by an enemy in possession of both the Gulf and the Bay. Such is the truth, and it is well for our people to understand it.

We must get ready to defend the approaches to Houston, and we have delayed so long that there is but little time left for preparation."

DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS.

The Galveston *News* says:

"Col. MOORE's regiment has left us for Houston, where we suppose it will be stationed, with a view of being sent to the first point assailed by the enemy. Should the attack be made on either this point, the Sabine, or the Brazos, it will be found that Gen. HEBERT has so disposed his forces, as to bring them to bear without delay.

Col. PARSONS' regiment of cavalry passed through Houston, on the 23d ult., *en route* to their new and permanent encampment at Sims' Bayou, on the line of the Galveston and Houston Railroad.

Brownsville, as we learn from a letter in the Galveston *News*, is in a more defensible condition than since its occupancy by Confederate troops. It is now considered ready to receive Old ABE's invasion, *via* Mexico."

FOR ARIZONA.

The Galveston *Civilian* of Dec. 6 says:

"The Third Regiment, Col. STEELE's, of Stoley's brigade, has left for Arizona. We trust these three thousand gallant men will find a field of glory to recompence them for the toilsome march and the privations before them.

The Houston *Telegraph* has a report from private letters, that Col. REILLY had reached Arizona with his regiment, and formed a junction with Col. BAYLOR."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Galveston *News*, of Dec. 4, says;

"Our streets were filled yesterday with a large number of Mexican carts, sent up from San Antonio, to carry off the 100,000 pounds of flour contracted for by Mr. ALEXANDER YOUNG, for the army. For some time the number of trains leaving this county for the coast and for the West has been very great."

A gentleman connected with the Quartermaster's Department informs the Galveston *News* that, unless the Government furnishes notes of smaller denominations soon, he fears he will be unable to make any more purchases. The planters are unable to use the $100 and $50 notes.

The Austin *Intelligencer* mentions a rumor that returns received after the inauguration of Gov. LUBBOCK give CLARK a majority over him of some three hundred votes. The *Gazette* says it is not true; that no returns have been received since the official count, and there is no doubt, if all the votes were in, LUBBOCK's majority would be increased.

The *Intelligencer* says an old man, named SAMUEL LANE, was killed by Indians about two miles from the town of Comfort, in Kerr County.

The *Gazette* says the amount of money in the Treasury for distribution for school uses, is much smaller than for any previous year, owing to the failures of the railroad companies to pay interest on the school fund loaned them.

Excellent salt is said to be made, and any quantity obtained, at the Saline, in Freestone County.

The Nacogdoches *Chronicle* learns that several persons have engaged in salt making at the salines near that place, which exists in great abundance. Appearances indicate that salt will be a cheap article in Texas ere long.

Many droves of beeves are being sent from various parts of Texas to New-Orleans.

A large bark passed this city yesterday (6th) morning, sailing westward, says the Galveston *News*, and passing within five or six miles of our coast, she was in plain view from our lookouts. Reliable and good judges, who observed her with spy glasses, say her decks were covered with armed men. Her destination is only a matter of conjecture. We shall probably hear from her.

MISSOURI.

GOV. C. F. JACKSON REDIVIVUS.

The New-Madrid (Mo.,) *Times*, of Dec. 16, publishes the following curious document:

Officers and Soldiers of the Missouri State Guard, and Fellow-citizens:

In the month of June last, after having exhausted every honorable means of averting the calamities of civil war, I called upon the State for 50,000 volunteers to drive the ruthless bands of hired invaders from our soil. Before making that call, I had asked that you might have the privilege of determining at the polls, in a peaceable manner, your future political relations with the United States—determined, on my part, to abide that decision, whatever it might be. That privilege—a right which belongs to every freeman—was denied you. Our enemies chose to submit your rights to the arbitrament of the sword, and we accept the issue so boastingly tendered us.

There was no alternative left. *We had either to draw the sword and defend our rights, or like slaves, submit to the worst despotism on earth.* Between these I could not, and did not hesitate. I chose the former, and hence from that time to the present grim-visaged war has stalked through our State, from the Nishnebotena to the St. François, from the Desmoines to the Neosho, and in his trail have followed charred walls, blood-stained fields, and desolate homes.

When the circumstances by which we were surrounded are considered, it must be acknowledged that the State responded nobly to my call; and to you, who left all the comforts of home, and for six long months have been enduring all the hardships, dangers and sufferings of a soldier's life, too much praise and credit cannot be given. Patiently have you borne the burning rays of the Summer's sun, the beating storm, chilling blasts, and sickening hunger pains; and nobly have you stood upon the battle-field, amid showering balls, bursting bombs and charging horse. Yea, more than this, you have dared the burning fever, the feeble pulse, and risked the solitary grave, with all of a patriot's faith and hope.

These things have you done, my brave soldiers, but our work is not complete yet, for war with its horrors and train of suffering still hovers over our beloved State. We are fighting for liberty, equality, and independence, and can never leave the field, while the foot of an enemy shall be left to pollute our soil. Everything on earth that renders life valuable and dear to a free man is at stake, and none but the basest slave and craven coward can yield in such a contest. Not so with the enemy. We seek not his subjugation, his country, nor his home. *He can quit the field, retire to his home, and thereby give peace and happiness to a bleeding and suffering country. He can by these means at once close the unrelenting crusade which he is now waging against us.*

Our enemies in the State, though impudently and arrogantly asserting that a majority of the people are on their side, have by their own conduct given most indubitable evidence that all their claims are false, or that they themselves are too cowardly to fight their own battles.

Are there any so blind among them as not to see that the *predominant feeling in the State is with the South? Do they know that an overwhelming majority of the people will never submit to the rule of an Abolition despotism?* Are they not aware that the usurpations of their defunct Convention are almost universally condemned by the people? If all these things are not well known to them, why did the Convention at its recent session rescind their ordinance of a former session, submitting their high-handed usurpations to a vote of the people for ratification? They know, and everybody knows, that the people would have put their seal of condemnation, in thunder tones, upon all their unholy deeds, had the opportunity been afforded them.

Why, if they have the majority, did they *import* regiment after regiment, brigade after brigade, General after General, from the ranks of LINCOLN's hired hordes in the North to fight their battles in Missouri? Our friends from the South were never invited into Missouri until the Lincoln Government had quartered their Hessian troops all over the State. These troops thus quartered in our midst have been met upon every field, with few exceptions, by Missouri's sons alone, and with almost unvaried success. Now, when we have the assistance of the rich and powerful Southern Confederacy, with all her vast resources, and her gallant sons to stand by our sides, what must be the result? If any among us have hitherto entertained the idea that Missouri can be conquered, let them at once and forever banish the delusion from their minds.

By your own strong arms, and willing hearts, and dauntless courage, you have passed successfully through the darkest hour and greatest peril which can possibly attend the unholy crusade now being waged against you. Our enemies must have been brought to know that a bloody revenge must and will follow a continuance of our persecution. It cannot be supposed that a large majority of our people are to be driven from their homes and firesides, and forced to surrender up the graves of their fathers and their children, to Northern invaders. This can never be done as long as a man can be found or an arm shall be left to strike a blow. Overwhelming numbers may sometimes force us to retreat; circumstances may occasionally cause us to fall back, but, as certain as God reigns in Heaven, we will return again and again, until the last man shall have perished, or we shall have reclaimed our homes.

I have said, and now repeat it, that our enemies can, at any moment, leave the field in safety, and retire to their homes, whereas we can never lay down our arms, without dishonor, while an enemy shall pollute our soil with his unhallowed tread. Honor and patriotism alike forbid it. The memories of the past and the hopes of the future equally forbid it. *The question for Missouri to determine is now resolved into this single proposition, shall she be the Empire State of the glorious Southern Confederacy, the bright star and peer of Virginia, in the Southern constellation, or shall she ignominiously submit to the abolition yoke of Northern fanaticism,—conquered, humbled and disgraced—forced to remain under a Government made tyrannical by fanaticism, disgraced by its rulers, and contemptible in the eyes of the world?*

But it is useless now to argue the interest or policy of the State; our enemies have chosen to submit them both to the arbitrament of the sword, and by the sword they must be settled. There is no reason why we should shrink from the contest. The Missouri State Guard, almost single-handed, have fought the armies of all the Western States for more than six months with unparalleled success. The victories at Cole Camp, at Carthage, at Oak Hill, Fort Scott, Lexington, Fredericktown and Belmont, cannot fail to inspire the country with renewed zeal, energy and courage. These noble and heroic deeds have passed into history, and will form the brightest page of the crisis through which our country is passing.

My brave soldiers now in the field, the six months for which you were called is now expiring, and many may desire to return to their homes. It is natural you should desire to do so, but let me beg you not now to turn back from the work you have so nobly begun—do not now fail when the eyes of the whole country are upon you—do not lose your glorious reputation for want of a little patience—do not let the princely heritage of Missouri be lost to you and your children, when a few more weeks or days of perseverance may win it for you. *Let me, therefore, entreat you to embrace the opportunity which is now offered you to volunteer in the service of that great young Government, the Southern Confederacy, one of the brilliant stars of which is our own loved Missouri, and fight under that bright flag which has as yet known no defeat.*

That the bond of Union between Missouri and her Southern sisters may be more perfect, and that encouragement be given our men, and that system and unity of purpose exist, which insures success, it has been determined that the present members of the Missouri State Guard shall have the liberty to reorganize under the laws of the Southern Confederacy—that our Southern brothers may have the privilege of supplying the wants and paying our troops, while we fight our battles which are also theirs. Do not let the frosts of winter deter you from embracing the opportunity. Do not fail to remember those patriotic sires who wintered at Valley Forge—let their bright example encourage you—the cause is the same—'tis liberty and equality for which we fight. You have no homes to which you can safely go—the Hessian and the Jayhawker go wherever the army is not, and you will but put on the shackles of serfdom whenever you lay down your arms, even though it be but temporarily. I know your patriotism—you have proved it. I know your bravery—the world has seen it. I know your endurance—the cheerfulness with which you have borne your hardships have demonstrated it—then I pray you, maintain your reputation but a little while longer and Missouri will be regenerated and redeemed.

To my fellow-citizens who have not yet joined the army I have now a word to say. Can you longer delay? Can there be yet one lingering ray of hope in your hearts that the once glorious Union can ever be reconstructed or reunited? Can you expect to remain as quiet spectators, tilling your fields and attending to your private speculation, while fifty thousand of your brave brothers are on the "war-path?" Do you not know that absence from the field but prolongs the war, and that you are at all times liable to depredations from either party? Come out, then, like men. Remember that "he who is not for us is against us!" You know as well as I that the people of Missouri are Southern people—that their sympathies, their hopes and their interests are with the South. Then I call upon you, in the name of our noble State, now struggling for independence, to come out and help your brothers who are in the field. You cannot ask or expect them to do all the fighting, to endure all the hardships, and divide with you their glory and successes. You should not expect to enjoy the reward unless you participate in their struggles for victory and independence. C. F. JACKSON.

NEW-MADRID, Mo., Dec. 13, 1861.

JEFF. THOMPSON,

In "General Order No. 62," informs the members of the Missouri State Guard, First Division, that *as Missouri is now a member of the Southern Confederacy,* the State Guard be dissolved, and at an early day the present members "and all other patriotic citizens" will have an opportunity to volunteer in the Confederate Provisional Army, and form new companies and regiments, and reëlect officers. The order says:

"It is hoped and expected that a large majority of the present force will remain, and that the splendid opportunity of electing men who have proved themselves worthy to command, will induce many who have not heretofore joined the army, to enlist.

It is hoped that all the present officers, relying upon their own intrinsic merits, will not object to any gentlemanly effort a competitor may make to recruit men, and that when the day before alluded to, shall come—that like a band of brothers, who have fought and bled together, you will select your new officers from amongst yourselves, upon the question of merit alone, and go on as you have heretofore, battling for liberty, justice and Southern rights."

SHOCKING BARBARITY

A correspondent of the Louisville-Nashville *Courier* gives the following account of a terrible affair which recently transpired at Franklin, Ky.:

"In your issue of the 26th inst., you notice a serious affair at Franklin, Ky., on the night of the 25th. I will give you the outlines, and, being an eye-witness to the whole affair, I think I can give it correct. On the 20th of October, a party of men, viz: A. E. White, Thos. Lynch, Ben Bell, George Hay, Jim Ford, and John Roland, all living in the neighborhood, and without any known cause, went to the house of DAVIS B. WHITESIDES, called him out to his gate, and shot him down. Since then, every effort on the part of the brothers and friends of WHITESIDES has been made to arrest the parties, and a reward of $1,500 has been offered for their arrest by BERRY WHITESIDES, a younger brother of deceased, but without effect, as the murderers had many relatives in the neighborhood who afforded them shelter.

The military having been called out on three different occasions to arrest them, but not succeeding in either attempt, on the day of the 25th, BERRY WHITESIDES heard, on what he considered reliable authority, that the murderers were at the house of one GEO. H. BELL, who is the father of young BELL, and father-in-law to WHITE, and that they were in number estimated from eight to thirteen. He immediately procured a detachment of twenty-five cavalry and a squad of fifteen infantry, to assist the Marshal in their arrest. On arriving at the house of BELL, the infantry, in advance, under the Marshal with the writ, told old BELL their business, when he immediately made fight, drawing two derringers, a Colt's repeater, and a large knife, which the Marshal succeeded in taking from him. Then the Marshal, with two others, started up stairs to look for WHITE and party, and just as they darkened the steps, with a candle in hand, they received a volley of fire, supposed to be about twelve or fifteen shots from above, when the men fell back with a loss of one man (R. H. LEE, of Louisville, Ky.)

The Marshal then surrounded the house with his men and returned the fire into the windows. On all sides of the house, and either from the flurry and excitement of the negroes with candles, or from explosion inside, the house caught fire, (but was not set on fire by the Marshal, as you stated,) and in its rapid progress of burning, was closely guarded, and a heavy fire kept up for about two hours, exchanging not less than three hundred shots. During the burning there could not have been less than three or four kegs of powder exploded, and at least one hundred smothered reports of cartridges and small quantities of powder. Next morning the cavalry made a partial examination of the ruins, (yet in a burning condition,) and found fifteen or twenty charred guns and as many pistols, together with four or five knives. Old BELL was badly wounded in the thigh. *Three of the men made their escape through the guard, and the remainder perished in the house, either killed or burnt up.* One of our men, WILL. KELLER, was slightly wounded, but is doing well. The excitement of the community was intense, and every effort is being made by the community to arrest the parties who escaped.

FOR THE MERRIMAC.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, Dec. 4.

A large detachment of marines passed through our city yesterday morning. They were from Pensacola, and *en route* for Norfolk, where they will ship on the Confederate steamer *Merrimac.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Little Rock (Ark.) *Journal* of a late date furnishes the following vaulting paragraph:

The Indian and Texas regiments, under Cols. COOPER, SAND, WATIE, YOUNG and WHITFIELD, *are advancing, and cleaning out Kansas as they go. The towns of Fort Scott, Mound City, Lecompton, Topeka, and Lawrence are in ashes. This is fighting the devil with fire.* Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard. *The whole population of Northern Kansas is represented as in a wholesale stampede, and fleeing to Iowa and Nebraska in terror.*

On the 11th and 12th inst., a panic prevailed in Nashville, in consequence of a report that ZOLLICOFFER's command had been surrounded and captured on the Cumberland river, by the Federal forces.

The Louisville-Nashville *Courier* is perplexed. It says: "The 'currency' question perplexes us considerably. We can see no reason for trouble upon that score in the situation of the Confederate States or the wants of the Southern people. *We cannot understand why Confederate Treasury notes or bonds and Louisiana or Tennessee bank notes are not worth as much at New-Orleans or Nashville as gold.*"

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of Dec. 4, makes this mention of BEN MCCULLOUGH's movements: "Gen. MCCULLOUGH has, we learn from Col. MAJORS, gone into Winter quarters at Fayetteville, Ark. The advance of PRICE to the valley of the Missouri is, therefore, unsupported by MCCULLOUGH's column."

The following card appeared in a recent number of the New-Orleans *Delta:*

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1861.

The undersigned notifies the public that hereafter he will sign as TOUTANT BEAUREGARD.

AMAND N. TOUTANT.

The Athens (Ala.,) *Post*, of Dec. 6, says:

"Capt. BOGGESS, of the Meigs County Minute Men, arrived here last Saturday, with a large lot of guns and five prisoners, said to be members of Old CLIFT's Company. CLIFT himself is said to be still at large, although there are those who think the old fellow was summarily disposed of by some of the parties who were in pursuit of him."

On Tuesday, the 10th, a dispatch from Augusta, Ga., says: "The Yankees advanced from their position near Port Royal Ferry. They crossed under cover of their artillery to the main land, and destroyed some Confederate rifle-pits."

Meetings were being held in the Southern cities for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Charleston.

In the Virginia Legislature the contest for Confederate States Senator is conducted with a great deal of rivalry between Messrs. HUNTER and BARBOUR. The friends of both are confident. For the other Senator, WM. BALLARD PRESTON is put forward by the Whig side. The time of election has not been determined.

The Memphis *Appeal* claims that the Confederate Government has sulphur for ordnances sufficient for two years, but that in private hands the article is very scarce and in demand for many uses and applications. Professor JOHN DARBY has formed a company for the purpose of making sulphur out of pyrites of iron in Alabama.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KANSAS.

Affairs in Kansas and the Territories—Proposed Expeditions Southward—Gen. Lane and Col. Jennison—Jayhawking Charges, &c.—Fort Leavenworth and the other Forts.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Kansas, Friday, Dec. 20, 1861.

This State, famed of old for "bleeding," would seem in no danger of losing its sanguinary reputation. There are in it at present, as I learn from pretty reliable authority, something in or about four thousand irregular levies, with some three or four hundred regulars, in possession of the forts.

FORT LEAVENWORTH TO BE FORTIFIED.

Fort Leavenworth is in reality a mere cantonment or barracks, consisting of white-washed brick and wooden buildings, inclosing three sides of a square, and with stables, hospitals and an arsenal, placed at due distances from the main clump of buildings. There are two small bastion-heads placed at either end of the square. Since the assumption of command by Gen. HUNTER, large and formidable earthworks have been thrown up on the neighboring hills.

It is not a little singular that a Department so vast in extent as that of Kansas, embracing the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado and New-Mexico, should be left with such a force for its protection:—and this, more especially, in view of the fact, that a bitterer hostility exists between the people of Kansas and those of Missouri than between the citizens of any other States now arrayed in arms for and against the Union. Practically there has been a civil war between the "Free State men" and "Border Ruffians" for the last six or seven years; and everywhere the evidence can be gathered, that in too many cases the irregular levies on both sides are only using the war as a pretext for the retaliation of personal injuries and the indulgence of private revenge,—with a good share of plunder and horse-stealing not by any means omitted.

GEN. JAMES H. LANE AND COL. JENNISON.

I think, however, that those who enter upon the wholesale condemnation of such officers as Col. JENNISON and Brig.-Gen. JAMES H. LANE, on charges of "jay-hawking," oppression, and so forth, shoot very wide of the mark. These men know Kansas thoroughly—know the Missouri border and Missourians thoroughly—and I am inclined to suspect that it is but rarely they exercise severity where severity has not been richly deserved. No "certificates of loyalty" can avail to screen from their view the active instruments and leaders of rebellion; no lightly taken and lightly broken promise of allegiance—accepted with a frown and an oath, and violated the day after with an oath and a grin—can suffice to save rebel cutthroats and horse-thieves from the punishment due to their former crimes. Strongly prejudiced, as I have been, against LANE and JENNISON, and still aware that both have but very limited ideas of military responsibility or discipline,—my experience leads me to believe that they are fit and proper leaders for the kind of war we are obliged to wage here, and it is rare to hear any thoroughgoing, intelligent and earnest Union man condemn their proceedings.

LANE TO COMMAND THE DEPARTMENT.

There is a rumor here to-day that Gen. LANE is about receiving command of the Department, Maj.-Gen. HUNTER having been ordered to assume a more important position elsewhere. The story, very circumstantial in its details, is generally received with approval—the appointment of Gen. LANE being mainly attributed by his friends to the active exertions of Gen. HUNTER in his favor. This rumor, however, lacks confirmation, and is probably erroneous—Gen. LANE not being thought by many to have the experience or temper requisite for the command of a Department, though well qualified, beyond all doubt, for the vigorous and successful prosecution of a partisan or guerilla war, at the head of some few thousand soldiers. Others again have faith that he is equal to the position, and wish to see him given a chance to show what he is made of.

MILITARY POSITION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The forts in the Department of Kansas, are numerous, consisting of Leavenworth, Larned, Scott and Riley, in the State of Kansas: Fort Wise in Colorado Territory, and Forts Laramie, Kearney and Randall, in the Territory of Nebraska. With sufficient men in these, and sufficient ordnance, ordnance stores, and other supplies, the rebels would but "bite a file" in attempting any permanent occupation or general attack on this side of the Missouri. Or let the promised reinforcements only be sent, and the Department would at once be in a position to invade Arkansas from the West or make a foray into Texas from the North to assist the struggling Union men of that least secession of the Secession States. Abundance of warm clothing, tents and transportation would, however, be required if any movements on so large a scale are to be undertaken before next Spring,—the thermometer on the prairies here not unfrequently standing 20 or 30 degrees below zero during the greater part of the two first months of the year.

BRIDGE-BURNING AND HOUSE-BURNING.

As matters stand at present, there is continuous skirmishing between small detachments of the Union forces and roving bands of rebels on both sides of the Missouri border, but mainly on the other side of the river. Not many weeks ago the Union men in Platte and the other river counties of CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON's kingdom were being rapidly exterminated or driven to seek shelter either in St. Louis or on this side of the river. The prompt burning of all houses and other property belonging to rebels in the neighborhood or towns from which these loyalists had been driven, soon acted as a check, however, to this old-time license of Border-Ruffianism; and with such a vigorous carrying out of this policy as Gen. LANE would be likely to give, it is not overtaxing the imagination to believe that a full stop might at no distant day be put to these oppressions of loyal Missourians on account of their devotion to the Union. Only a month ago the railroad between Weston and St. Joseph was continually broken up and rendered dangerous to life and property by rebel agencies; but since Gen. HUNTER's announcement that he "would burn the house of every secession-sympathizer within a circuit of ten miles around any part of the railroad which should be broken up,' these outrages have completely ceased.

SKIRMISHES AND GUERILLA FIGHTING.

As to the dozens of skirmishes which have taken place, and are taking place almost daily, it would be impossible to preserve any record—these affairs being now so common that the losses of life which they entail appear to be regarded with indifference, and gain no other notice than an insertion in the morning reports of the companies or regiments in which the men have fallen, and in the returns made by the Provost Marshals of the ever-increasing number of prisoners under their charge. In one of these, about three weeks ago, Major R. M. HOUGH, one of Gen. HUNTER's aids, was slightly wounded in the thigh, his horse falling pierced with thirteen balls and seven balls having passed through his clothing. About fifteen or twenty men of his cavalry escort were killed or wounded, but the enemy were finally dispersed with heavy loss, and the baggage train which they were laboring to seize came safely through to this city. A dozen similar skirmishes of greater or less extent might be mentioned if there were time to make the requisite inquiries; but, as before stated, they have lost their interest from frequency and are forgotten as soon as heard.

OFFICERS AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

At Fort Leavenworth the strictest discipline is now enforced both on officers and men—the former having to attend schools of infantry, cavalry and artillery tactics daily, and both being exercised as much as possible in the practice of drill and manœuvres. The infantry recitations and instructions are carried on by Capt. ROY, lately stationed at West Point, who is now Commissary of the post. Capt. MCNUTT, commanding the Arsenal, has general supervision of the artillery school; and in the cavalry branch of the service there is a competent instructor, under whom the young officers are rapidly improving. Capt. J. W. SHAFFER is Quartermaster of the staff, and Lieut.-Col. EASTON Quartermaster of the Department; Capt. J. W. TURNER, of the United States artillery, is Chief Commissary, and Surgeon JOSEPH K. BARNES, one of the oldest and most distinguished medical officers of the regular service, is Medical Director. Major W. E. PRINCE is commander of the post, and to his strictness and unceasing exertions much of the discipline now being taught the volunteer and other young officers and soldiers assembled under his charge, may be fairly attributed. There are a few cases of small pox and measles in the hospitals, but the general health of the troops is excellent.

GAME AND THE WEATHER.

Game is very abundant in this vicinity; quail, prairie chickens, wild geese, wood-duck and wild duck being the chief staples. Thus far the weather has been more like that of May than December, though the nights, as usual, are cold. From ten o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon open windows and extinguished fires are the rule; but at night the stoves again come to be regarded as deserving attention, and by sunrise each morning all the pools and ponds around town are coated thickly with ice. With such violent variations of temperature a much greater amount of sickness than exists here and amongst the troops might not unreasonably be expected.

RUMORED MOVEMENTS SOUTHWARD.

Of movements about to be undertaken from this point we hear much, and certainly the unremitting labors of the General commanding the Department would seem to argue that the "masterly inactivity" policy of the Potomac is not the policy of his administration, nor that which he wishes to entail upon his successor. He is vigorously employed in the task of organizing the small force under his command, and preparing for the reception and useful employment of the large reinforcements said to be ordered. Capt. E. W. SMITH, of the Fifteenth Infantry, is one of his main assistants in this task, and has gone East, it is said, to supervise the forwarding of nearly a dozen regiments from Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. Should Gen. HUNTER be continued here, and given anything like an adequate force, the rebels in Arkansas and Texas will not long enjoy such peaceful times as they do at present; but it is hoped by his friends, and with good reason, apparently, that he may be sent to some more extended and conspicuous field of usefulness,—either in a descent upon Tennessee and the flank of the Cotton States, from Kentucky, or to replace the present commander of the expeditions now on the coasts of Georgia and South Carolina. It is known that the Administration, for some time past, has had under advisement the erection of these States with a new Department.

POLITICAL—THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

There is much excitement here in reference to the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, caused by LANE's acceptance of a Brigadier-General's commission. Hon. MARCUS J. PARROTT is after the seat with a sharp stick, and there are many other aspirants, all of whom join in denouncing LANE as a "jay-hawker," "highwayman," and other amiable epithets and expletives of that kind. Very much of the defamation current against LANE has its origin in these sources, and cannot be regarded as trustworthy. The opposition to Col. JENNISON is also for the most part of a political origin, and should not be regarded. When any new development occurs you shall here from me again.

SUBALTERN

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

The War News from England—The Defenceless Condition of the Western Lakes—Business Unsettled—Proposed Cultivation of Cotton in Illinois—Military Affairs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 23, 1861.

The "war news" from England still engrosses the attention of our people. The more favorable, or, at least, the more moderate tone of the later intelligence, gives every reason to hope that the storm will blow over—that the questions involved may be settled by diplomacy or by arbitration. No one wants a war, *per se*, with England. Under any circumstances it would be regarded as a great calamity by the people of the West, though they are so far removed from what must be the actual theatre of the war. But still all feel that there are worse things than even a war with one of the most powerful nations of the world, under existing circumstances. All that is expected is that the Government will plant itself firmly upon what is right, and in that position it will be sustained enthusiastically by the country. We want no bluster, no braggadocio, no "hurra-for-a-war-with-England" policy, but we want statesmanlike action in the present crisis, a meeting of the difficulty squarely; and after the principles involved are ascertained and established, let them be carried out, whether they result in war or whether they require an apology and restoration on the part of our Government, as having been in the wrong. But let us never submit that England shall make and unmake international law as shall suit her convenience or her necessities.

The prospect of a war with England has led to a consideration of the defenceless condition of the Western Lakes and the towns upon their banks. The Government has been run for the benefit of the South so long that the now great West has been pretty much ignored in the dispensation of appropriations for harbors and forts. All the cities and towns from Buffalo to Chicago, in case of war, would be at the mercy of a single gunboat, and might either be laid in ashes, plundered, or laid under contribution. A single fortification which shall guard the Straits of Mackinac, would protect the whole of Lake Michigan, as, with heavy guns on the island, that point cannot be passed by any hostile vessel. The subject of erecting a fort on the Island of Mackinac is being strongly urged upon Congress, the President and the War Department. And then we must have an armory and a naval dépôt in the "Great West," from which to supply our soldiers with arms. All our infantry regiments, with a single exception, have left the State unarmed. Such a contingency must not be permitted to happen again. And then, for military as well as commercial purposes, steamboat navigation between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi should be established by the enlargement of the canal leading from Chicago to the head of steamboat navigation on the Illinois.

As a matter of course, the foreign news has unsettled business, but not to the extent that might have been expected. Parties are afraid to operate, and consequently there is but little doing. The money market is scarcely affected. There was a slight disposition to advance rates of exchange on New-York, when the news was first promulgated, but the rise was not sustained, and Exchange is selling still at ¼@⅜. Canada money became "uncurrent," and brokers are buying it up at 2c.@5c. discount—except Montreal, which is redeemed as usual at the agency here. Flour and grain continue to arrive at the rate of about 4,500 bbls. of the former, and 60,000 bushels of the latter, daily. The packing season is one of the most active ever experienced here. Double the number of hogs will be put down than during any previous year.

The officers of the Illinois Central Railroad have been collecting intelligence in relation to the cultivation of cotton in this State. They have received about two hundred responses to their inquiries, from persons who have been more or less engaged in cotton growing. It appears that there is no difficulty from frost, as the crop matures between the 1st of May and the 1st of September. The production averages from 200 to 400 pounds of ginned cotton per acre. The culture was generally abandoned when cloth got down to from 7 to 10 cents per yard, and cotton to 8 cents per pound. But at 20c.@30c. it will be, in at least a third of this State, the best paying crop that can be raised. The year 1862 will see many bales of Illinois cotton, and many barrels of Illinois syrup in market.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Adj.-Gen. FULLER has been engaged in a good work for the past few weeks. It is no less than the consolidation of the various skeleton regiments now in camp in this State. Some of these have been organized over three months, and yet do not number three hundred men, rank and file. Uncle Sam has paid many thousands of dollars for the privilege of sustaining in office Colonels, and Lieutenant-Colonels, and Majors, who have for months vainly endeavored to raise their regiments. Our new Adjutant-General has put a stop to this business, so far as our State is concerned, and it would be well were his example followed elsewhere. We have, as a consequence, quite a squad of regimental officers without commands, either actual or on paper.

Camp Douglas is now fully prepared for Winter quarters. Commodious and comfortable frame buildings have been erected, capable of accommodating several thousand men. There are now not far from two thousand in camp, and the number is constantly increasing. Difficulties are almost daily occurring. A few days since, a portion of Capt. BRACKETT's Cavalry went to a home company of cadets, and wanted to borrow their muskets to defend themselves against the Lead Mine Regiment. This last regiment, through the exertions of Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, is splendidly armed with Minié muskets, and all the rest are without arms. It is, therefore, inclined to play "cock of the walk," and not being in very good subordination, much difficulty is the result. A somewhat serious mutiny occurred in the Mechanical Fusileer Regiment during the week. The men had been enlisted by false promises of extra pay, &c., and when it was proposed to muster them in as infantry of the line, they refused to submit, and some three hundred made their escape. The regiment was enlisted under authority direct from the War Department, and Col. WILSON and Gov. YATES have gone on to Washington with a view of arranging the difficulties. It is composed of nearly twelve hundred men, and is one of the best regiments raised in the State. The sickness which, awhile ago, prevailed in the camp, has subsided—though there are still many cases of measles, and a few of small-pox.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

A Series of Skirmishes at Munfordsville—The Affair Beyond Green River—Conduct of Col. Willich's Men—Instances of Personal Daring—The Texan Rangers—Death of Col. Terry, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP WOOD, at Munfordsville, Ky., Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1861.

We have had skirmishes every day, for a week, culminating yesterday in an affair of some magnitude. The first engagement in which we sustained any loss took place on Sunday, the 15th. About ten o'clock on that day, a body of thirteen Texan rangers made a sudden dash at our advanced picket post, a mile beyond Green River, on the railroad. We had but three men at the post, but they stood their ground and fought bravely. Two of them were severely wounded, and the third taken prisoner. One rebel was killed upon the spot, and his horse, bounding forward when he fell, rushed within our lines and was taken. The rebels stripped our two wounded, took their guns, cartridges and caps, and left, bearing with them the body of their fallen comrade. Our three pickets belonged to a German regiment, the Thirty-second Indiana, Col. WILLICH; and it was amusing to hear the two wounded men, when brought in, detail the conversation they had with the Texans. The latter did not disguise the fact that, while they hate all Lincolnites with deadly animosity, the Dutch are their particular antipathy. But it is nothing more than simple justice to say that our enemies are as generous as they are brave. They took our wounded into a house, and made such arrangements for their comfort as the necessity for a hasty retreat would allow. They justified the taking of their outer clothing, on the ground that, while their own need was urgent, we should soon find our two men and replace, out of our abundance, the stolen garments.

The same night, the enemy fired on a detachment of our cavalry, which had been sent eight miles up Green River, to guard the crossing of the upper turnpike-road to Bowling Green, and killed one man. Our men had only pistols to reply with, and did no execution. These bold attacks made it plain that yet more serious work was close at hand. The enemy pushed forward a strong column almost to our very lines, and one morning had their pickets in a lane not over a mile from Woodsonville, the village just opposite Munfordsville, across the river. All the night of the 16th I watched with our pickets thrown out below the town on the high bluffs in the direction of the enemy's camp. High over head rolled the full moon through unclouded ether, looking with melancholy majesty on the camps of warring brethren, flooding the amphitheatre of hills and their dark forests with mellow light, and converting the sinuous river, which stole silently at our feet, into a belt of silver. Oaks which had beheld the red man fight and die, rooted to the everlasting rocks over which the life-blood had gushed from his perforated side, still clung gray and moss-grown to the side of the precipice, and threw out their old druidical boughs, velveted with mistletoe, to behold themselves in the stream. Just across the river, behind the summit of the hills half a mile off, I could hear, as plainly as if I were within ten feet of them, the roll of the enemy's drums, and the shrill piping of the fife, signaling tattoo. The watchdogs at the farmhouses in the narrow valley beyond the river told us all through the night when they were relieving their pickets, and occasionally we could see the gleam of glittering steel along the dark curtain of the woods beyond the valley, or hear hoofs clattering up the rocky hills; and I thought, as I yielded to the spell of the romantic and spirit-stirring scene, that though war is a sad, sad business, it yet has its mission for good—an ennobling, a deepening and strengthening, an educational mission.

About twelve o'clock on yesterday, two companies of Col. WILLICH's regiment became engaged with the enemy in earnest. The railroad crosses the river half a mile below town by a magnificent bridge of a thousand feet, which, before the recent destruction of a portion of it by the rebels, spanned the river from hill to hill. The hills on each side are, perhaps, three hundred feet high, but they do not accomplish the whole elevation at a single effort. They rise first about half the distance, and then slope back in a plateau for half a mile or more on each side, before mounting again. Just down by the side of the railroad on our side of the river, runs a large ravine. Down this our army has cut a good road to the foot of the railroad bridge, and a narrow wooden bridge braced against the piers of the railroad bridge, has been constructed thence to the south side of the river. For half a mile south of the bridge, along the railroad, there is an open stubble-field, beyond which is a heavy forest for half a mile more. Beyond the forest is another opening in which stands Rowlette's Station. The second bench of the northern hill is much lower here than at any other point, and is passed by a cut of considerable depth. A county road leading to Woodsonville, crosses the line of the railroad just at this cut, over a bridge of some importance. This bridge is immediately on the line of vision in looking down the railroad from our batteries on the north side of the river towards Rowlette's Station, and was knocked to pieces in the fight. The engagement begun near Rowlette's, between two companies of Col. WILLICH's regiment and a regiment of Texan rangers. The rangers endeavored to surround our men and cut them off. The brave fellows formed squares, the skirmishers in some instances standing only four back to back, and made a heroic resistance. Four additional companies were sent to their assistance, when the enemy were in turn reinforced with a regiment of infantry and four pieces of artillery. The battle now became hot, and both sides fought with the utmost bravery. The rangers, in some of their charges, rode up within fifteen paces before delivering their fire. They sheltered themselves behind their horses, and shot over their necks, being all the while mounted. One man, driving his horse headlong against a knot of skirmishers who had just fired, dealt a blow at one of them with his sabre, which laid open the barrel of his gun; but the undaunted German thrust up his gun under the sword arm of his adversary, and transfixed him with his bayonet. The forty-ninth Ohio and the Thirty-ninth Indiana were double-quicked down to the little bridge, across the river, up the opposite hill, and out to the scene of action, and at the same time our artillery opened; but the enemy fled before our fresh troops could get up to them. Our loss was eleven killed, twenty-two wounded and four missing. The loss of the enemy was thirty-three known to be killed, and, perhaps, the number is greater. Of the number of their wounded we have no positive knowledge; but it is believed to be fifty-seven. At all events, their loss far exceeded ours. The engagement lasted about two hours, and was a decided triumph for our arms. Col. TERRY, who commanded the Texan Rangers, was killed. He was the brother of Judge TERRY, the slayer of Senator BRODERICK. The discipline displayed by the Texans was a marvel. Such horsemanship and such wonderful control of the horse have rarely been witnessed except among the American Indians. Nor were the discipline and behavior of Col. WILLICH's men less worthy of all praise. Their coolness and steadiness under very trying circumstances show the incalculable value of drill and discipline. Almost all of them are old European soldiers.

The battle was fought under the command of Brig.-Gen. R. W. JOHNSON. The rest of the army came up from Bacon Creek while the fight was at its height. Troops are now pouring forward in this direction by tens of thousands. We may expect momentous events in the near future. The army is in excellent condition, and is eager to strike for the Union and the enforcement of the laws. It will do its work thoroughly and well.

Kentucky's Assumption of Her Share of the Direct Tax—Her Declaration of Confidence in the President—Other Sentiments of the Legislature—Tyrant Harris' Organs Urge and Goad the Invaders to Move and Fight Forthwith.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1861.

The House, by 59 to 10, have passed the resolution of Mr. TAYLOR, of Mason, that "the State of Kentucky will and does hereby assume the payment of her proportion of the direct tax imposed by the act of Congress of the 6th of August, 1861." The Senate will likely pass the same by a like proportionate majority.

Mr. WOLFE's resolutions from the House Committee on National Relations, (the substance of which I sent you on the 11th,) passed the House on the 19th, yeas 69, nays 11. The Senate adopted them, yesterday, with the amendment of Senator WORTHINGTON, (representing Jessamine, Mercer and Boyle,) that President LINCOLN's modification of Gen. FREMONT's proclamation, and of Secretary CAMERON's Report, gives us assurance of his determination to administer the Government under the Constitution; and with the amendment of Senator ROBINSON, (representing Scott and Fayette,) respectfully requesting the President to dismiss Secretary CAMERON from the Cabinet. These amendments passed unanimously, and the rest of the resolutions by 19 to 12. The House will concur in the resolutions as amended.

Mr. WOLFE, yesterday, from the House Committee on National Relations, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted, viz.:

"That all statements in the public prints that Kentucky contemplates the emancipation of her slaves, are without truth; Kentucky is attached to the institution of Slavery, and can and will maintain it."

Senator GROVER's resolutions, solemnly protesting against the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia without the consent of its people, and instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to resist such abolition by all the usual lawful means, were referred yesterday to the Senate Committee on National Relations, 17 to 4. Mr. GROVER desired to have them passed without a reference to the appropriate Committee. The object of his movement was obvious, and was signally defeated.

A Senate bill to confiscate the estates of Kentucky rebels is postponed until the third Monday in February, and meanwhile referred to the Senate Military Committee.

Several relief bills have passed both branches for the benefit of Kentucky soldiers and of their needy wives, children, and other dependents.

A bill to provide for raising an additional military force in Kentucky, as a reserve to protect the property, homes and families of Kentucky volunteers in the National service, and of all Kentucky Unionists, and to hold secure the base line of our military operations during the advance of our armies, may pass the Legislature before adjournment on Monday next. The body adjourns over from then till the 12th of February.

The reported successes in Missouri of Gen. POPE, Col. JEFF. C. DAVIS and Maj. HUBBARD, afford us much pleasure. We expect to see them followed up.

You see the Nashville *Banner*, of the 7th, says:

"The Confederates' going into Winter quarters, without a single effort towards the redemption of Kentucky, will lose us Kentucky forever, and seriously endanger our own borders. The enemy is the party which can afford to wait. We cannot demoralise the enemy by refusing to fight him. He already holds four-fifths of Kentucky. Her Provisional Government, at present, is altogether a nominal affair. It is pinned against the border of Tennessee, like a butterfly in a laboratory, and if it does not die of its wounds, will surely stifle before the Winter is out. It must not be choked up within narrow military lines. The first duty of Tennessee, as a measure of self-preservation, is to secure Kentucky as an ally and friend. The liberation of Kentucky is our whole aim. Have we made an effort to fulfill it? Not one, so far as we have seen. We have lagged and delayed until the veriest drones are growing impatient for some activity, as an evidence, at least, of some remaining life."

PONTIAC.

P. S.—Chief Commissary SYMONDS advertises to-day for 875 bbls. mess beef and mess pork; 100,000 ℔s. bacon sides and shoulders; 200,000 ℔s. corn meal; 300,000 ℔s. pilot bread; 50,000 ℔s. rice; 40,000 ℔s. hominy; 90,000 ℔s. Rio coffee; 150,000 ℔s. carified sugar; 12,000 ℔s. star candles; 20,000 ℔s. palm soap, &c.

P.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A VETO OVERRULED—THE GANSEVOORT PROPERTY —A REBEL FLAG FROM VIRGINIA.

At a special meeting of the Board last evening, (Alderman FREAR in the Chair,) Alderman DAYTON offered a remonstrance, protesting against the purchase of the Gansevoort property by the City. It was referred to the Committee on Markets.

The same gentleman also offered a resolution, which was referred to the same Committee, that the City take the necessary measures to recover the aforesaid property.

The message of the Mayor, vetoing the resolution making the *World* a Corporation paper, was called up, and having been read, a motion to lay the subject on the table, was lost.

Alderman CORNELL then moved that the resolution be passed over the Mayor's veto, and on that motion called the previous question. The call was responded to by the Board, and the resolution passed by a vote of 12 to 5.

Alderman BOOLE moved to take up the subject of the purchase of the Gansevoort property, which was carried.

The report of the Committee on Markets, recommending the purchase, was then read, and Alderman FROMENT moved to lay it on the table. Lost.

Alderman DAYTON then moved to postpone the whole subject for one week, which the Chairman declared to be out of order.

Alderman GENET then moved the adoption of the report of the Committee, and on that motion called the previous question.

Alderman FROMENT moved to lay the motion of Alderman GENET on the table. Lost.

The call for the previous question was then put, and decided in the affirmative.

The report of the Committee was then adopted, by a vote of 12 to 5, as follows: Yeas—Genet, Boole, Frear, Cornell, Smith, Henry, Brady, Tuomey, Chipp, Allen, Farley, Platt. Nays—Barry, Bagley, Russell, Froment, Dayton.

The amount to be paid for the property is $444,000.

A message from the Mayor was received, announcing the presentation, by Gen. DIX to the City, of a rebel flag, captured by the Fifth Regiment, "Duryea's Zouaves," in Northampton County, Va., and a resolution was adopted returning the thanks of the City therefor.

The Board then adjourned to this evening at 5 o'clock.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

ORDINANCE REGULATING THE USE OF LIGHTS ON SHIPBOARD—THE GROUND TAKEN FOR THE NEW COURT-HOUSE, IS IT PAID FOR?—A SECESSION FLAG PRESENTED BY GEN. DIX.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen held yesterday, an ordinance was presented, prohibiting the burning of lights on board vessels lying at the City wharves, unless enclosed in glass globes or lanterns, under a penalty of $25 for each offence, and prohibiting also the use of camphene, burning fluid, &c., under the same penalty. It was laid over. The Comptroller was directed to report whether the Supervisors have legally acquired title to the land taken for the new Court-house, and what provision has been made for the payment of the same. [This is in consequence of the Commissioners having recently inclosed a large additional space for a stone yard.]

The resolution from the other Board in favor of paying the clerks employed sums varying from $200 to $100, for extra services, was laid over. Also to make the *World* a corporation paper, which was laid on the table.

A communication was received from the Mayor, inclosing one from Maj.-Gen. DIX, and accompanying a Secession flag captured by Duryea's Zouaves, which he presents to the City.

The Board then took up "General Orders," and disposed of a large number, but none of them of any general importance, being principally the ordering of repairs to engines, engine houses, laying sidewalks, &c. The sum of $250 was awarded to P. Gallagher, Sergeant-at-Arms of the other Board, for extra services.

The resolutions from the Board of Aldermen tendering the thanks of the City to Gen. DIX for the secession flag presented by him, and eulogizing his whole course in high terms, were concurred in.

The resolution to pay the President of each Board $500 for services as Commissioners of Health came up, and a divison was called as to paying both. The award to Mr. GENET was made by a vote of 18 to 6. That to Mr. JONES (President of Councilmen) by a vote of 19 to 1.

The ordinance requiring hackmen to wear badges, amended so as to compel them to wear them only when on the stands or soliciting passengers, was concurred in.

After disposing of further routine business, the Board adjourned until this day.

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE.

Addresses by Mayor Wood, Judge Clerke, and Supervisor Stewart.

Dimensions of the Building and other Particulars.

A large assemblage of citizens gathered in the Park at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon to witness the formal laying of the corner-stone of the new Courthouse building, which is to be erected at the rear of the City Hall and adjacent to the corner of Centre and Chambers streets, fronting on the latter thoroughfare.

About the same time, the Commissioners in charge of the proposed edifice and others met in the Supervisors' room in the City Hall, and approached the platform on which the ceremony was to take place in the following order:

Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., President of the Board of Commissioners.
His Honor the Mayor.
Commissioner John B. Corlies, and Rev. Gardiner Spring.
Commissioner James Salmon and Hon. T. W. Clerke, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
William R. Stewart, Esq., President of the Board of Supervisors.
Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor elect.
Architect, Thomas J. Kellum.
Members of the Board of Supervisors.
Members of the Board of Aldermen.
Members of the Board of Councilmen.
Invited Guests.

Passing from the rear entrance of the Hall, they proceeded across the intervening space of the Park and the inclosure fenced in around the excavations already made for the new building, to the northeast corner of the same, where upon a staging which covered and protected that portion of the foundation work, the first platoon of Metropolitan Police, embracing detachments from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards, under the direction of Capt. SILVEY, kept spaces clear in the neighborhood of the tables set apart for the accommodation of speakers and the Press.

A tall derrick, from which a large American flag gracefully waved, indicated the site of the corner-stone.

THE STONE.

This, including the covering-piece, is a fine block of Kipp's Bay granite—the same material of which the foundations are constructed—and measures three feet two inches square.

Above the entire corner-stone will be placed a beautiful and massive block of native Westchester marble. Fast in the centre of the lower piece is the box of lead and zinc. It measures one foot 11 inches in length, by 18 inches in width and 12 in depth.

On the cover of the box, which lay close by and ready for use, was the inscription in ornamental text:

The Foundation Stone
of the
New Court-House
was laid by the Mayor,
HON. FERNANDO WOOD,
on the 26th of December, 1861.

Commissioners:
WILSON G. HUNT, JOHN B. CORLIES,
JAMES SALMON.
Architects:
THOMAS LITTLE, JOHN KELLUM.
CUMMINGS H. TUCKER, Superintendent.
ROBERT WAKEFIELD, Clerk.

THE BUILDING AT IT IS.

The first excavations on the building were commenced Sept. 27, and the work has continued uninterruptedly since, except during the few days of the transition of authority from the Supervisors to the City Hall Commissioners. Already there have been 71,400 loads of excavations. The walls of the old building, formerly standing on the site, were used in making concrete. The amount of concrete used in the whole building was 78,000 cubical feet. The amount of foundation stone in the bottom of the walls is 6,300 feet. The stone walls laid in cement mortar measure 38,000 cubical feet. The amount of bricks used 650,000. There was an old well found near the northwest corner of the old building, directly on the line of the new foundations. The water was 34 feet below the curb-stone—all of which had to be filled before the foundations could be laid. Amount of granite in the building, 1,800 cubical feet—a large amount of which is cut ready to be placed. The joints are formed with lead, so as to prevent displacement by washing out of mortar. There is a large amount of stone on hand ready to be placed in the walls—the stone is native—from Kipp's Bay. None of the foundations have been laid in frosty weather. The edifice has been in progress but about six weeks, but its progress has been unusually rapid. Four hundred and fifty men are constantly employed.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING—AS IT WILL BE.

The building will be of white marble, in the full Corinthian style of architecture. It is to be erected in the centre of a lot fronting 327 feet on Chambers street, and running back 200 feet into the Park. It will be 246 feet long and 150 feet wide, two stories and a basement high, the basement above ground. It will be surmounted by a dome in the style of St. Peter's, the diameter of whose base will be about 50 feet. The dome will be surmounted by a lantern, on top of which will be a massive gilt ball, at the height of 100 feet from the ground.

The entire dome will rest on four pedestals, in the style of St. Peter's. It is supposed that the building will be done in about a year, perhaps, and will cost in the neighborhood of $300,000. It is not at all improbable that when the entire edifice is completed and fitted up, the bill will reach the round sum of half a million.

There will be no less than thirty court-rooms in the building, each one of which will be 46 by 50 feet, and calculated to seat about two hundred spectators outside the accommodations for the bench, bar and jury. Each of these rooms will be thoroughly ventilated. It is intended to apply the basement to the purposes of the Register, County Clerk and Surrogate—the fireproof nature of the building being peculiarly adapted to the purpose of preserving the valuable records of these departments. The ventilation of the entire building will be an object of special care, and no pains will be spared to obviate the criminal neglect in this respect which has characterized most of our court-rooms heretofore. Each room will be warmed by heated air, supplied by furnaces in the sub-cellar—furnishing a never-failing supply of oxygen, while carbonic is not wasted. The main entrances will be by Corinthian colonades on Chamber street and in the Park. The only entrances to the ends of the building will be at the basement. The plan provides for a due proportion of light to all the rooms. Altogether, in its style of architecture, the edifice will be the only classical one (except the sombre Tombs) belonging to the City.

All the floors will be laid on iron beams, with brick arches; the stairways and roof will be of iron; the halls will be paved with marble pavement.

The foundations are now nearly all laid, and in about two weeks, it is expected, the entire walls of the building will be above ground. The walls will be 4 feet 8 inches thick for the cellar, 4 feet 2 inches thick for the basement, and 2 feet 8 inches thick for the superstructure, between pilasters.

THE CEREMONIES.

At half-past two o'clock the Hon. WILSON G. HUNT, advancing to the front of the platform, announced that the ceremonies would be opened with prayer by the Reverend Dr. SPRING, at whose request, owing to the severity of the weather, the audience would remain with covered heads.

Dr. SPRING very impressively invoked the blessing of Divine Providence upon the work in hand, and upon the occasion that publicly inaugurated its completion. As a temple devoted to the dispensation of justice, it should be likewise regarded as dedicated in a measure to the service of God in the execution of the laws by which a Christian community was to follow out the laws of Him who rules the universe. In this light the laying of the corner-stone was to be viewed as a solemn and important ceremony, to be humbly commended to the approval of the Most High.

The benediction concluded with a repetition of the Lord's Prayer, in the final response to which many spectators audibly united.

Mr. HUNT next proceeded to read aloud the appended list of articles to be deposited in the box:

Two copies of the Holy Bible.
Constitution of the United States and Declaration of Independence.
Washington's Farewell Address.
The President's Message.
Report of the Secretary of State.
Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.
Report of the Secretary of War.
Report of the Secretary of the Navy.
Report of the Secretary of the Interior.
Report of the Postmaster-General.
Constitution of the State of New-York.
Corporation Ordinances of N. Y. City, revised 1859.
Charters of the City of New-York from 1686 to 1857.
Laws of the State of New-York of 1858 and 1861, authorizing the building of this Court-house.
Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors up to 1861.
Manual of the State of New-York for 1861.
Manual of the City of New-York for 1861.
Manual of the Board of Education for 1861.
New-York City Directory for 1861 and 1862.
Map of the City and County of New-York.
Copies of all the New-York papers, including religious, secular, literary and scientific journals.
Annual reports of the Bible Society, Foreign Missions, &c.
Pay-roll for December 21st, containing the names of the employes engaged upon the building.
Map of the United States, State and City of New-York, Rabyer's plan of the City of New-York, engraved in 1766.
The addresses of His Honor the Mayor, Judge CLERKE and Supervisor STEWART.

A zinc plate, having engraved upon it the names of the Commissioners of the New City Hall for building the Court-house, architects, superintendents and clerks, etc.

Along with these was deposited a printed folio containing a *fac simile* of WASHINGTON's account with the United States Government, from June, 1775, to June, 1783, in the patriot's own writing, as it was dated July 1, 1783, and handed in by him to the National Congress in the old City Hall, which stood at the head of Broad-street. The aged JOHN HUTCHINGS, the editor of the folio, who was present at the laying of the corner-stone of our existing City Hall, nearly 60 years ago, was also a looker-on yesterday.

The enumeration having been completed, the box closed, and the cap of the corner-stone placed over it, Mr HUNT introduced FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of New-York, who was to complete the ceremony of its deposit in due form and order.

ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR.

The Mayor then proceeded as follows:

We have assembled here to-day to lay the corner-stone of another public edifice. We propose to accompany it with appropriate ceremonies. This custom is of ancient origin. In the earliest ages—indeed, in advance of Christianity, and as soon as civilization devised buildings for public uses at all—it seems to have been the practice. It has been continued ever since. And there is a propriety in it, aside from its antiquity. It gives an importance to the building, and thus to some extent imparts a dignity to the purposes for which it is intended; and when, as in this instance, the structure is designed as a temple of justice, there is a peculiar necessity for clothing the ceremony with all the solemnity which the character of the building would seem to require.

This is not the first structure of the kind put up by the City of New-York. As early as 1642 a public hall, of some magnitude for the times, was erected by the Dutch West India Company, at the present northwest corner of Pearl-street and Coenties-slip. Though at first used by that Company for its objects, it was, in the subsequent year, ceded to the City, and used afterwards as a Court-house. To show the difference between the uses of a City Hall in those days and at this time, it may not be out of place to add that the original City Hall was devoted to the sittings of the Burgomasters and Schepens, and for a City Prison. The chamber occupied for the sittings of the Magistrates was on the southeast corner of the second story; the prison-chamber in the rear. A bell, hung in the cupola, was rung for the assembling of the Magistrates. The Magistrates or Judges held their Court once a fortnight, the bell ringing for that purpose at 9 o'clock in the morning, and at the closing at 12 o'clock, for dinner. At 1 o'clock the sittings were resumed, if the business of the Court made it necessary. It was seldom, however, that afternoon sessions were required, until a lawyer named DIRCK VAN SCHELLYN arrived from Holland, when, of course, litigation largely increased. Judges and clients at once had their hands full, and longer sessions were required. Proclamations were made from the front of the Hall door by the ringing of the bell.

The building was of stone, three stories high, and cost less than $10,000. It stood 60 years, and was regarded highly by the substantial citizens of that day, as the ark of their safety, being the sanctuary of a pure and simple justice unadulterated by evil influences. In the language of the historian, "It survived the nationality of its founders, and witnessed some generations of their descendants living under foreign laws, and speaking a foreign language within its walls."

It was finally sold for £920 at public auction. It gave place to a new City Hall, constructed at the corner of Wall-street and Nassau-street, opposite Broad-street, where now stands the Custom-house. This edifice was commenced in 1699 and finished in 1700. It was a plain but substantial building, sufficiently large for the then purposes of a Court-house, and cost only £4,000. The original estimate of its cost was only £3,000. This Hall stood for over 100 years, finally yielding to the present Custom-house—a building very far its inferior, whether considered for its architectural beauty or the uses for which it had been devoted. There is no edifice now standing in the country, except the Independence Hall, of Philadelphia, which possessed at the time of its destruction the interest of this venerable relic of the Revolution and a past period. It was from its front portico that WASHINGTON delivered his Inaugural Address as the first President of the United States, and within its walls sat the memorable Congress of 1787 and 1789. The iron railing fronting the portico where WASHINGTON stood is yet preserved at the Bellevue Hospital, at the entrance to that building.

The present City Hall was projected in 1802, during the Mayoralty of EDWARD LIVINGSTON. A premium was offered for the best plan, which was finally awarded to Messrs. MACOMB & MANGIN.

On Thursday afternoon, on the 26th day of May, 1803, the civic and military procession formed in front of the Old City Hall, (or Federal Hall,) in Wall-street, at the head of Broad, from which place the Mayor and Corporation of the City, attended by the gentlemen of the Bar and a large number of citizens, were escorted by a detachment of artillery and of the uniform companies of militia, commanded by Majors CURTENIUS and LOOMIS, to the Park.

Precisely at 6 o'clock, on signal guns being fired, his Honor the Mayor, EDWARD LIVINGSTON, assisted by the architect, JOHN MCCOMB, Jr., laid the stone at the southeast corner of the edifice. The artillery fired a Federal salute, and the band of music performed a military air, after which the Mayor delivered a short appropriate address, which was received with the acclamations of a vast concourse of citizens assembled on the occasion. A *feu de joie* by the uniform corps concluded the ceremonies of day. The detachment, on marching from the ground, paraded in the Park, and was served with refreshments provided by the Corporation.

The new building was first occupied by the Mayor and other Corporation officers on the 20th of April, 1812.

The cost of this City Hall was about $500,000. It was nine years in building. The front or southern presentation, and both sides, are of a white marble from the quarries of Stockbridge, Mass. It is observed that the elevation fronting Chambers-street is of an inferior red sandstone. The reason for this was, that its projectors deemed it unnecessary to go to the expense of white marble for that front, as it was supposed that "as the City would not extend much above Chambers-street, the difference in the stone would not be observed!" That City Hall has long since been insufficient to answer the requirements, and other buildings have for many years been found necessary.

On this spot once stood a large building, known as the Almshouse, and occupied as an "American Museum," (and within my day occupied as such,) which, for several years before its destruction by fire was used for holding the Courts and for other public purposes. After its loss the brown-stone buildings to the east of this spot, on Chambers-street, were put up and have been since so used. For some time, however, a new City Hall or Court-house on a more extended plan has been contemplated. I called the attention of the Common Council to this necessity five years ago, recommending that inasmuch as the growth of the City was rapidly populating the upper part of the island, that a large edifice, exclusively for Corporation and municipal purposes, should be erected somewhere in a more central position, and that the buildings now in this Park, including the City Hall, should be given up exclusively for the use of the Courts. This suggestion was not, however, finally carried out, and the present proposed structure has therefore been deemed necessary.

We propose now to erect a building for additional Court-room accommodations on this spot. This ground was once used as a negro burial-ground; it was no doubt devoted to that purpose at a very early period. Although originally private property, it was supposed to have been selected for that purpose in consequence of its elevation. It was known as Potty-backer's Hill. In 1673 the Government made a grant of this land to one VAN BORSUM. The limits of this grant extended along the line of Chambers-street, which was the brow of the hill. Subsequently it was ceded to the Corporation of the City, and connected with the common lands lying south of it. During the excavation for the present Courthouse, human bones have been disinterred, doubtless those of negroes probably buried there over a century ago;—it may have been a hundred and fifty years ago. It may not be out of place for me to add that this park is sacred Revolutionary ground. It was the rallying place of the Sons of Liberty before and during the American Revolution. As early as March, 1774, the patriots of that day resisted an attempt of the British soldiery to interfere with their right to elect liberal men to the Colonial Convention. It was here that ALEXANDER HAMILTON, although a mere youth, rallied the people, by his powerful eloquence, to resist the tyranny of the British Crown. Indeed, I claim for New-York that it was here, and within one hundred yards of this spot, and not at the battle of Lexington, that the first American blood was shed in the cause of the Revolution.

The building we now propose to erect will be of white marble, and of a plain, substantial order of architecture. It will be one hundred and thirty-nine feet long, by one hundred and twelve feet deep; the wings each one hundred and forty-eight feet long, by fifty-three feet deep. The extreme length will be about two hundred and fifty feet, and the extreme depth one hundred and fifty feet. On the first floor will be six large Court-rooms, and four small ones. The same number and size of Court-rooms will be found on the second floor, with the addition of two fair-sized rooms, to be used either for libraries or Grand Jury rooms. There will be six large rooms and four fair-sized rooms in the basement. The height of the first story will be twenty-two feet; of the second story, twenty feet, and of the basement, fourteen feet and six inches. The extreme height of the building, from the sidewalk to the top of the parapet, will be about seventy-eight feet.

In conclusion, as I fix this stone in the place where it may rest for centuries, I cannot forbear expressing the hope that the historical associations of the new building may be no less auspicious than those which belong to its predecessors; that, although erected in times of trial, truth and justice may be maintained here by a learned and incorruptible Judiciary, and an eloquent and virtuous Bar. Within these walls we may reasonably expect to trace the increasing prosperity of the great Metropolis, and the preservation of that system of jurisprudence by which both individual freedom and public order are maintained. May law and liberty then, as heretofore, rest on the glorious and unshaken corner-stone of the American Constitution.

The foregoing address was very favorably received by an audience, which had increased very largely during its delivery, and, as it closed, the Mayor, receiving the mallet and trowel from the hands of Mr. HUNT, proceeded to apply both to the capstone of the corner, and the same being declared adjusted by the architect and master-builder who stood near, he returned to a position in the circle of officials who surrounded the speakers' table.

Here the Hon. T. W. CLERKE, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, was brought forward by Mr. HUNT, and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF MR. JUSTICE CLERKE.

Hon. THOMAS W. CLERKE, Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court of this District, addressed the Assembly as follows:

The Mayor, acting in my Masonic imagination in the capacity of Grand Master on this occasion, having applied the plumb, square and level to the stone in their proper positions, and pronounced it to be well formed, true and trusty, it may not be improper for me to express to my fellow-citizens—to the Bench and the Bar—my congratulations at the prospect of erecting a suitable edifice in which justice may, with dignity and convenience, be administered in this City.

Every undertaking calculated to add to the embellishment of the City should be contemplated with satisfaction. As in beginning the rebuilding of the Temple in Jerusalem, "when the builders laid the foundation of the Temple of the Lord, they set the priests in their apparel with trumpets, and the Levites, the sons of Asaph, with cymbals, and they sang together by course in praising and giving thanks unto the Lord," so ought we in a measure to rejoice that a temple is about to be raised, and to be dedicated to justice. Progress in architecture has been always a test and an accompaniment of civilization. Indeed, the first step man takes in civilization is to erect dwellings for his protection from the inclemency of the weather; and when, by his industry, he acquires more than what may be required to satisfy his mere animal wants, he begins to gratify his taste by constructing beautiful edifices for private and public purposes. He consecrates the latter to the sacred rites of religion and justice; and no city in ancient or modern times has ever acquired renown in history that has not been embellished with specimens of beautiful architecture

The learned Judge at this point, proceeded in sentences of classic elegance to refer to the uses of the splendid public edifices most celebrated in ancient and modern times, as indicating the sources of public interest.

But we should be more especially interested, for the reason that this edifice is to be consecrated to justice, "that proper virtue of the imperial throne." Indeed, it is the main pillar of the social edifice, without which society would be quickly dissolved into its first elements. We cannot too highly estimate the importance of everything concerned with the due administration of justice. "The place of justice" (I quote from LORD BACON) "is a hallowed place, and, therefore, not only the bench but the foot-pace and precincts and purprise thereof, ought to be preserved, without scandal and corruption. For certainly grapes, as the Scriptures saith, will not be gathered of thorns or thistles, neither can justice yield her fruit with sweetness among the briers and brambles of catching and polling clerks and ministers."

All the other branches of a Government may be inefficient and corrupt; the Executive may be faithless or incompetent; the Legislature may be tyrannical, ignorant, and under the influence of sordid motives; yet deplorable as such a state of things may be, detestable and lost to every sense of shame, honor and patriotism, as such betrayers of their sacred trust must be, handing down a heritage of disgrace—a tainted name to their children and their children's children—yet, if the administration of justice remains pure and unspotted, if the ermine is yet unsullied, some hope is left to the injured State, and citizens will not altogether despair. If men could not look with respect and confidence on the Judiciary, for the adjustment of their difficulties, the redress of their grievances, and the punishment of offenders, society would soon inevitably begin to retrograde, and in time the land would be filled with violence and devastation. Men would begin to redress their own wrongs, and there would be perpetual warfare between individuals, and families and tribes. This was the condition, only a few centuries ago, of what is now the most civilized and the most peaceful portion of Europe. The deliverance of those countries from a state of barbarism and turbulence is chiefly to be attributed to a regenerated Judiciary, pure and lofty, and unapproachable, and above all suspicion.

Justice is one of the four cardinal virtues of the Masonic institution—temperance, fortitude, wisdom and justice. But the imperial virtue of justice, as LORD BACON says, employs the other three cardinal virtues in her service—wisdom to discover and to discern nocent or innocent; fortitude to prosecute and execute; temperance, so to carry justice, as it be not passionate in the pursuit, nor confused in involving persons upon light suspicion, nor precipitate in time.

If justice, then, has so prominent a place in the interests and esteem of men, the place where it is to be administered should be worthy of respect. And it is a great mistake to suppose that it should be divested of beauty and elegance, and that nothing connected with it should be capable of gratifying the taste and the imagination. While avoiding the extremes of unmeaning parade and pomp, and a foolish adherence to antiquated and unsuitable customs, we have got rid nearly altogether of all forms and ceremonies. If man was, indeed, a purely rational being, governed entirely by cold logic and mathematics, then it would be proper, perhaps, to dispense with the ceremonial observances and arrangements which, in other lands, surround the judicial throne; but as man is a compound being, a being of emotions and imagination, some attention to such observances and arrangements in the administration of justice, and to elegance in the structures which are designed for her habitation, is consistent with the soundest wisdom. This is, in fact, the true philosophy; because it is founded on our experience of human nature, derived from history, and not on the visionary speculations of men and women who sit down to concoct systems of government and reforms in their closets, giving us their own crude theories for the regulation of society, instead of the practical teachings of experience and history.

The absolute need of the new building was here forcibly shown by the eloquent speaker, who narrated the frequent instances where other Judges had been impeded in the discharge of their functions, Judge ALLEN having even been compelled to resign, by the inconveniences of the old structures. A comparison of the latter to the Courts of Pluto was humorously and appropriately made. In reference to the public estimate of the new edifice, he remarked in conclusion:

"I hope they may be able to say, when it is completed, with the architect of the Temple of Jerusalem, that having, according to the best of their ability, accomplished the task assigned to them, they surrender the implements intrusted to their care when the foundation of the fabric was laid, hoping that their exertions will be crowned with the approbation of the public; and I hope the Grand Master, who will officiate on that occasion, will be able to respond and say that their skill and fidelity have secured the entire approbation of the Grand Lodge (the Bench, the Bar, and the public,) praying that the edifice may continue a lasting monument of the taste, spirit and liberality of its founders.

And now, according to the ancient ceremony, I do typically pour the corn, the wine and the oil on this stone, and 'may the all-bounteous Author of Nature assist us in the erection and completion of this building, protect the workmen against every accident, and long preserve this structure from decay, and grant to us all a supply of the corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy.'

And I will add, in my own language, may this building, now commenced in National darkness and depression, in the midst of intestine and sanguinary strife; when a foreign power threatens to espouse the most wanton and unprovoked rebellion that has ever convulsed a people—may this building, commenced in such an hour of gloom, emerge completed in the brightness of calm and peace—our Union restored and revivified, our institutions purified, the Nation's youth and strength renewed like the eagle's, and our National honor vindicated in the face of Christendom to the utter confusion and discomfiture of unjust gainsayers at home and abroad.

So mote it be. Amen."

WM. R. STEWART, Esq., President of the Board of Supervisors, was the next speaker duly introduced by the Chairman of the Commissioners.

ADDRESS OF SUPERVISOR STEWART.

Hon W. R. STEWART, President of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, gave in his speech an interesting history of the difficulties which had been overcome in getting the work advanced thus far. He said:

The Legislature, in 1857, passed an act appointing five Commissioners to direct and superintend the erection of a new City Hall upon this site, authorizing the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to raise for that purpose a sum not exceeding two millions of dollars, by the creation of a stock to be called "New City Hall Stock of the City of New-York," and directing the Board of Supervisors to raise by tax a sum sufficient to meet the interest on such stock.

The Common Council having failed to raise the money as authorized; by the act just referred to, the Legislature in 1858 passed an act repealing the act of 1857, and authorizing the Mayor to nominate, and the Board of Supervisors to confirm, not more than three Commissioners to superintend the erection of a new City Hall, and authorizing the Supervisors to raise a sum for that purpose, not exceeding $250,000, by the creation of a public stock.

On the 27th of April, 1858, the Board of Supervisors appointed a Committee to take into consideration the subject of a new City Hall. On the 4th of May the Mayor transmitted to the Board a copy of the act of 1858. Subsequently, and on the 4th of November, 1858, WILSON G. HUNT and JOHN B. CORLIES, Esqs., were, upon the nomination of the Mayor, appointed Commissioners under that act. Afterwards a Committee of the Supervisors, who had the subject in charge, reported that, after having given the subject great consideration, and after consultations with the Commissioners, they had arrived at the conclusion that the sum authorized by the act was not only greatly inadequate to the purpose intended, but that there were serious doubts as to the legality of stock to be paid in the manner directed by the act; they, therefore, recommend that an application should be made to the Legislature for a modification of the act of 1858, so as to embrace certain essential provisions of the act of 1857, and to enable them to raise such additional sum of money as might be required, *in the manner provided by law.*

On Jan. 11 1859, a communication was received from the Commissioners, setting forth that they had made inquiries of the Judges and other officers as to the room required for the purposes proposed by the act, that it would require a building at least 375 feet long by 131 feet wide, two stories high, with basement and cellar, costing at least a million of dollars, and that of course they could not for $250,000 erect such a building as was needed.

On May 3, 1859, the Legislature having failed to supply the deficiencies of the act of 1858, the Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution calling upon the Commissioners to proceed with the performance of their work.

In reply to this resolution, the Commissioners stated that they had obtained the opinion of Counsel that they had no power or right under the act to erect a section or portion of the building, without building it entire, so as to accommodate all the Courts and departments specified in the act; and that, therefore, they could not proceed to erect the building, as the sum authorized was greatly inadequate for the purpose.

The Board then made further application to the Legislature for authority to raise a million of dollars to erect a new City Hall, but this application was refused.

In March, 1860, JAMES SALMON, Esq. was appointed an additional Commissioner upon the nomination of His Honor, the present Mayor.

In May, 1860, the Supervisors, by their Committee, communicated with the City authorities for the purpose of obtaining leave to erect in the Park a Courthouse (they having been authorized by the Legislature to raise $100,000 for that purpose,) but to this communication, I understand, no reply was ever received.

Thus it will be seen that the Board of Supervisors had done all in its power, and used every effort to provide adequate accommodations for the Courts, and that although unsuccessful it was not its fault. The act of 1857 was repealed in 1858. The act of 1858 was not only inadequate in the amount appropriated, but was deemed illegal in its provisions. Under the act of 1860 nothing was done in consequence of the application of the Supervisors for leave to build upon City property having met with no response, and the act giving the Board no authority or means to purchase land.

In 1861, the Supervisors again presented their claim to the Legislature, and made application for authority to acquire lands in the City of New-York, for the purpose of a Court-house. This application was granted, and, by an act passed April 10, 1861, the Supervisors were authorized and empowered to take such lands as they might deem necessary, for the purposes of a Court-house. Immediately upon the passage of this act, the Board took the legal steps necessary to acquire the title to the lands within this inclosure.

On the 7th of September last, the Commissioners appointed to take the lands made their report, which was on the same day confirmed by the Supreme Court, and the title to the land thus vested in the County.

Having thus acquired the land, the next step was to proceed with the building. By the act of 1861, the Board were authorized to raise the sum of $50,000 in addition to the $100,000 authorized by the act of 1860, (making in all $150,000.) This sum, it is apparent to all, is entirely inadequate to the erection of such a building as is required by the wants of the City, and such as is now in progress. The Supervisors, after mature reflection, arrived at the conclusion, that in order to prevent the delays and increased expense necessarily attendant upon preparing completed plans and providing for the performance of the work by contract, it was best to have the work commenced under the direction of a Committee of their Board, and proceeded with by days' work during the Fall and Winter months. To have prepared complete plans and specifications, and to have given the work out by contract under the present circumstances, would have almost of necessity have delayed the commencement of the work until next Spring, and every day lost in the finishing of the building is an additional loss to the county and the public. With only $150,000, no contract could have been made for the performance of the whole work, as no contractor would be willing to make his pay dependent upon the action of future Legislatures, and if he did it would only be upon receiving a sum sufficiently large to indemnify him for all the losses and delays which he might incur in consequence. The Board could have made no contract for the entire work without making the payment of all sums over $150,000 dependent upon such contingencies. Besides, as is well known, the present season is one in which building materials of all kinds and labor are exceedingly low. No contractor would have estimated for this work without making ample allowance for the probable rise of both materials and labor. To secure to the county the benefit of this reduction in labor and materials, was an additional reason for the Supervisors undertaking the work themselves.

Acting upon these views, the Board, on the 30th of August, in anticipation of the procurement of the land, authorized their Committee to employ an architect to prepare plans for the building, and to proceed with all possible dispatch in the erection of the building. Accordingly, on Monday, Sept. 16, the ground was broken and the work commenced, since which time it has proceeded with all possible dispatch.

On Oct. 30, and whilst the work was in rapid progress, a communication was received from the Comptroller (inclosing one to him from the Corporation Counsel) casting some doubts upon the right of the Supervisors to proceed with the building, and claiming that the right to superintend the erection of the building was vested in the Commissioners appointed under the Act of 1858. The Supervisors having no personal interests to subserve, and being actuated entirely and solely by the desire to see the building finished in the most expeditious and best manner, and being anxious to avoid delay, on the 2d day of November requested the Commissioners, under the Act of 1858, to take charge of the erection of the Court-house. Since which time the work has been done under their superintendence.

At the termination of this interesting address, Mr. HUNT, with a bow to the audience, said:

"GENTLEMEN: On behalf of the Commissioners, I have to thank you for your quiet attention. The ceremonies will now close."

It was just 4 o'clock as these words were pronounced, and the crowd dispersed, after listening with exemplary order to a series of well conducted and important exercises through an hour and a half of the coldest afternoon the season has yet inflicted.

The ceremonies thus recorded were as truly interesting and agreeable, as they will ever be regarded as memorable, in the local annals of the Metropolis.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Captain and brevet Maj. JOSEPH A. HASKINS' Company (D) of the First Artillery, arrived on Tuesday from Fort Washington, Md., *en route* to Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla. They are at the Park Barracks, and expect to remain there until the steamer *General McClellan* leaves for Fort Pickens and Key West. They have been stationed at Fort Washington for the last eight months, and have had full employment in placing that fort in proper order, mounting guns, &c.

The new side-wheel steamer *Port Royal*, now in the course of construction at the yard of Mr. THOMAS STACK, is considerably advanced, and will be launched in the course of ten days or a fortnight.

Christmas Day was pleasantly celebrated on Governor's Island, Bedloe's Island, Fort Hamilton, Fort Lafayette and the Marine Barracks. The men were exempt from all duty except guard duty, and were provided with substantial dinners, beer, wine, &c. A few cases of over-jollification occurred on Governor's Island, as usual on such occasions, but the offenders were let off after a night's cool reflection in the guard-house. The various Government offices in the City were closed throughout the day.

Letters from the battalion of regulars, under the command of Gen. SYKES, at Camp Anderson, Washington, state that there are signs of a speedy movement there, although it was expected that this battalion would remain in the National Capital during the Winter to act as main patrol. Gen. MCCALL's recent advance may have necessitated a deviation from this programme.

There were no movements of importance at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday. The new sloop-of-war *Adriondack* is making rapid progress, and will shortly be launched. The tram-way from the store-house to the long dock is completed, and will cause a great saving of time and labor in the loading of vessels with naval stores.

It is reported that the color of the uniform trowsers of the cavalry, artillery and infantry of the regular army will be changed from dark blue to sky-blue mixture. This was the regulation color a few years ago, and one pair of trowsers then issued would wear out two of the present ones.

The Ninetieth and Ninety-first New-York Volunteers, now on Governor's Island, are having their white blankets exchanged for gray ones. The white blankets are seventy-five per cent. worse than the old issue of gray ones. They are neither so large, nor so heavy, and afford very little protection against even a mild Winter's night in a barrack-room. In the field they would be of very little service.

The light-ship *Relief* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday afternoon and anchored alongside the dock. Her officers are: —— LAWRENCE, in command; —— LEWIS, Executive Officer.

The *Patomska* and *Restless* have gone off the Battery for powder.

The marines removed to their new quarters, Flushing-avenue Barracks, yesterday.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 27, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ZAMPILLAERROSTATION—RAOUL—THE SCHOOLMASTER.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LONDON ASSURANCE.

WINTER GARDEN—LAKES OF KILLARNEY—THE MAGIC JOKE—IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—LITTLE TOM—ROBINSON CRUSOE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HERRMANN'S SOIREES DE PRESTIDIGITATION.

NIBLO'S SALOON—PEAK FAMILY, VOCALISTS, HARPERS, AND SWISS BELLRINGERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—UP AT THE HILLS—TOM NOODY'S SECRET.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3¼ AND 7¼ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—GIGNOUX'S INDIAN SUMMER—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

No new developments relative to the *Trent* affair reach us from Washington. The Cabinet held a long session yesterday, at which the subject was discussed, but the nature of the conclusions arrived at are not known to outsiders. No doubt is entertained by our correspondent, however, that an amicable solution of the question will be arrived at.

A rumor prevailed yesterday that the steamship *Europa*, which left Boston for Liverpool, took out Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, having touched at Fort Warren and taken them on board. There was no truth in the rumor, which grew out of the fact that the *Europa* dropped her pilot at the Fort.

A fire broke out in the Government stables, near the Observatory in Washington last night and from 150 to 200 horses out of the 600 which it contained, were burnt to death. The fire is supposed to have resulted from carelessness.

Our advices from Missouri are of the highest importance,—they indicate the speedy redemption of every part of the State from rebel control. Reliable information has been received at Gen. POPE's headquarters at Otterville, that PRICE has again commenced to retreat southward with his whole force. At last accounts, one division of his army was at Neosho, while the main body, with himself at the head, had just left Humansville on its way from Warsaw. This retrograde movement PRICE says is in obedience to orders from JEFF. DAVIS, but his men understood that it is in consequence of the advance of the National forces under Gen. POPE, and the fear that supplies from the South would be cut off. It is believed that the movement will be a most disadvantageous one for the rebel cause, and eventuate in its speedy overthrow in the entire State. The late vigorous operations of Gen. POPE have thus not only had immediate, but will have ultimate results of vast importance.

From our letters and diagrams this morning concerning POPE's recent operations in Missouri, a clear view will be got of those manœuvres which have resulted so auspiciously to the National cause in that State. The account is intensely interesting, and will well repay perusal. Our correspondent announces that PRICE's backbone, if not broken, is seriously injured, and our later accounts by telegraph indicate that he and his cause are without doubt moribund in Missouri.

The rebels are apparently not satisfied with their defeat at Drainesville the other day, but wish to provoke another engagement. Gen. McCALL's pickets in that direction were driven in early yesterday morning, and it is believed that a largely increased rebel force is now there.

By the arrival at this port of the steam-transport *Baltic*, we have advices from Fort Pickens to the 19th inst., and Key West to the 22d. Matters generally remained unchanged at Fort Pickens, excepting as to the important item of reinforcements. Col. BROWN has now under his command on Santa Rosa Island about twenty-five hundred troops, and will be able to give a good account of himself in any emergency. The *Baltic* took down the New-York Seventy-fifth Regiment, which have occupied the position recently held by BILLY WILSON's Zouaves, who have been placed within the intrenchments near the Fort. The rebels have been observed, since the bombardment, transporting troops between Pensacola and the Live Oak Plantation, northeast of Santa Rosa Island, where they are believed to be erecting fortifications. During the stay of the *Baltic* at Key West, it was ascertained that the steamer *Iroquois* had the privateer *Sumter* blockaded in the harbor of Cienfuegos, and that the rebel steamer *Isabel* was confined in the harbor of Nassau, N. P., by the gunboat *Flambeau*.

The British prize schooner *Jane Campbell*, of Liverpool, arrived at this port yesterday, in charge of acting Master JOHN BAKER. She was laden with salt and flannel, and was captured by the steamer *State of Georgia*, while lying off Beaufort.

The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Indiana Regiments have been ordered to Romney to reinforce Gen. KELLEY for the Winchester expedition.

Our dispatch from Fortress Monroe announces the arrival there of Hon. ALFRED ELY, member of Congress from this State, lately a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, but who has been exchanged for ex-Minister FAULKNER. He reached Washington last night.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Arago*, with mails, reached this port yesterday, and a synopsis of the *Niagara's* news, two days later, was transmitted to us from Cape Race. Gen. SCOTT is a passenger by the *Arago*, and he returns in greatly improved health. Twelve hundred more troops, besides *military stores, sledges, etc., had arrived at Halifax*. On the 29th of last month, the pirate *Sumter* had captured an American ship in the West Indies, but released her on the Captain promising to pay $26,000 three months after peace was declared. A British war-steamer had arrived off St. Thomas to protect British vessels. The London Press are rivaling *Punch* in the absurdities of their stories about United States affairs. On the question of peace or war they are still quite belligerent. The *News*, however, advises arbitration, which the *Morning Herald* opposes. In some of the journals there are evidences of returning reason. At a United Prayer Meeting, Hon. BAPTIST NOEL and others fervently prayed for peace. Lord SHAFTESBURY thought this a rebuke to the Government, and that it would be better to pray privately for peace. Various religious bodies, together with the Peace Society, were deprecating hostilities. The Right Honorable J. R. MOWBRAY thought the *Trent* outrage "quite unparalleled," and announced his intention to support "the honor of the Queen." The *Times* is very severe on JEFF. DAVIS and his Confederacy, as well as on the Union States; it criticises terribly DAVIS' late message. We copy the main articles.

In France, Prince NAPOLEON continued to use his influence in favor of this Government. M. THOUVENEL thinks the violence committed by the Captain of the *San Jacinto* is indefensible, and the Emperor is said to agree with him. The French Press is speculating on Gen. SCOTT's mission; but nothing definite is known.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, after the usual presentation of petitions, Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, offered a resolution calling upon the President to transmit to the Senate copies of all dispatches which have passed between our Government and that of Great Britain relative to the seizure of MASON and SLIDELL. Mr. SUMNER objected to its consideration. Mr. HALE advocated its passage in a speech of considerable length, in which he opposed the restitution of the rebel envoys, and advocated in preference a war with Great Britain. The resolution was laid over under the rule. Mr. GARRETT DAVIS, the new Senator from Kentucky, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill confiscating every species of property of all persons who have had any connection with the rebellion, either in a civil, military or naval capacity. Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, introduced a bill to establish a Provisional Government in all the seceded States. The Senate soon afterward adjourned until Monday.

In the House no business was transacted, for want of a quorum. Adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamer *Patomska* leaves this morning (27th) early for Port Royal, S. C. The mail closes at 7 A. M.

The Sixth Regiment of New-Hampshire, Col. NELSON CONVERSE, arrived in this City yesterday, on its way to Washington. All of the men are uniformed and equipped, but are not armed; they will be on their arrival at Washington. The regiment has its full complement of men, fine hardy young fellows, mostly farmers' sons. They left by way of Amboy for the Capital. The first battalion of the First Regiment of Massachusetts Cavalry, also arrived here yesterday, and proceeded by way of New-Jersey toward Annapolis, where it is supposed it will be attached to Gen. BURNSIDE's division. It numbered 450 men, all of whom were mounted on strong, healthy looking horses. Col. ROBERT WILLIAMS is the commandant of the regiment.

The corner-stone of the new Court-house, in progress of erection on the Chambers-street front of the City Hall Park, was formally laid yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large concourse. Addresses were delivered by Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, who, as Mayor of the City, performed the main ceremony, Hon. T. W. CLERKE, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, and WM. R. STEWART, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. Hon. WILSON G. HUNT, Chairman of the Court-house Commission, presided, and conducted the proceedings, which passed off very quietly and becomingly.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted the report of the Committee on Markets, recommending the purchase of the Gansevoort property for a public market at the sum of $444,000. The resolution of the Board, making the *World* a Corporation paper, was passed over the veto of the Mayor. A message was received from the Mayor announcing the presentation to the City by Gen. DIX, of a rebel flag, captured by DURYEA's Zouaves in Northampton County, Va. The Board of Councilmen held their regular session. An ordinance to prohibit the burning of lights on shipboard, except inclosed in a glass globe, under a penalty of $25, was laid over. The Comptroller was requested to report whether the Supervisors had obtained a legal title to the land taken for a new City Hall, and what amount has been paid therefor. Gen. DIX presented to the City a secession flag, captured by DURYEA's Zouaves, which was displayed in front of the President's desk. Extra pay, varying from $200 to $100, was voted to the clerks of the other Board, and $250 to the Sergeant-at-arms.

RICHARD GATEWOOD, of the First Kentucky Regiment, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Camp Cox, near Charleston, Va., on the 20th inst., for desertion. The Court-martial was held on the 29th of November, on Tompkins' Farm, and the execution took place in presence of the First and Second Kentucky Regiments and Twelfth Ohio Regiment, and Capt. PFAU's Cincinnati Dragoons.

Judge MELLEN has startled the people of Pittsburgh, Penn., out of their propriety by charging the Grand Jury of Allegany County that there is an inevitable and imperative necessity of coming to some immediate settlement regarding their railroad bond indebtedness. Unless some compromise is made with their creditors, he states that the tax levy for 1862 will reach no less than 12 per cent. on the assessed valuation of the county, and no less than 6 per cent. for each year ensuing.

On Dec. 21, one hundred contrabands arrived at Leavenworth, Kansas, from the camp of the First Kansas Cavalry.

Lady FRANKLIN, with her niece, Miss CRAYCROFT, left San Francisco for Kanagawa, Japan, on Nov. 21.

At Special Term of the Supreme Court, Justice GROVER has decided, in the case of SHERWOOD, Executor, &c., *against* Certain Societies, sustaining the legacies to the defendants, the American Bible, Tract, and Colonization Societies, and defeating the legacy to the Orcutt Mission. The case was before stated in the TIMES. At Chambers of the Court, before Justice BARNARD, more motions were made for the relief of delinquent liquor dealers.

The Stock Market was generally firm yesterday, leaving off, after a considerable business in the afternoon, at steady prices. New-York Central, 76¾@77; Erie, 27; Toledo, 31@31½; Panama, 108, ex dividend. Exchanges steady. Money easy to the Brokers at 7 ℘ cent.

Breadstuffs were quiet yesterday, though prices favored buyers. Groceries, Resin, Tallow, Hops and Whisky were in moderate request. The principal sales of provisions were of Bacon and Lard, the latter at reduced rates. Oils, Metals, Hides, Hemp, Fish and Whalebone were inactive. A fair demand prevailed for Hay, Linseed and Copper. The freight engagements were moderate.

THE NEW CITY HALL.—The corner-stone of the new City Hall was laid yesterday with extensive ceremonies, which will be found in detail in another part of thi, morning's TIMES. Several addresses were delivered, devoted mainly to historical reminiscences. We do not see in any one of them any very satisfactory explanation of the reasons for throwing upon the City this enormous additional burden just at the present time, nor any estimate of the rate of taxation which our citizens will be required to submit to within the next few years, according to present appearances. The rate was *two* per cent. this year, and will pretty certainly be *three* next year. Probably a steady increase of one per cent. per annum may be anticipated for some time to come, unless the Legislature steps in to arrest some of the many projects by which our City authorities are inclined to spend the public money and test the public patience. Unless we are greatly mistaken we shall soon see a movement for effectual financial reform in our City affairs.

American Indebtedness in Europe not Affected by War.

The apprehension of a war with the United States is producing in England a marked effect upon American securities. Holders are busily gathering them up for shipment to this country: they find no buyers in the London market; it is clearly the conviction of all parties interested, that with commencement of hostilities, all such evidences of indebtedness must become waste paper in the hands of the betrayed creditor. No error could be greater. The tenth article of the commercial treaty between Great Britain and the United States, celebrated Nov. 19, 1794, and known as *Jay's Treaty*, reads thus:

> "*Neither the debts due from individuals of one nation to individuals of the other, nor shares, nor moneys they may have in the public funds, or in the public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of war or national differences be sequestered or confiscated*, it being unjust and impolitic that debts and engagements contracted and made by individuals, having confidence in each other and in their respective governments, should ever be destroyed or impaired by national authority on account of national differences and discontents."

The obligation of this article, in its full extent, was unquestionably unimpaired by the war of 1812, but remained throughout that contest, and continues to this day binding upon the two nations, and will so continue until they mutually agree to cancel its provisions; for it is a universally-accepted principle of law that no compact can be rescinded by one party only, the other party withholding its consent. The concurrence of both contracting powers is required.

We commend these points to the attention of the financial editor of the London *Times*, who has labored more busily than any other writer for the European Press to excite feelings of hostility toward the American people. The incessant malignity of his assaults, the zeal with which he has denounced imaginary attempts to dispose of a Federal loan in the London market, the acumen with which he has detected and insisted upon every fact which, with ingenious distortion, might contribute to inflame the animosity of the English people against the United States, have evinced a degree of malicious industry usually attributed to the tenants of a sphere of extremely ill fame.

Of some of the fruits of this diabolical assiduity the London *Times* is becoming sensible. In the Money article in the issue of that paper for the 7th inst., it is stated that £2,000,000 in interest and dividends upon American securities held in Europe, fall due in January: and the doubt is expressed whether, in the event of a collision, these or any subsequent dues will be met. The *Times* is alarmed at this prospect. The indebtedness of this country to Europe is frequently estimated at a figure between seven hundred and fifty to a thousand millions of dollars. It probably does not exceed two hundred millions. Much of this is temporarily unproductive; but it is probable that fourteen millions cross the ocean yearly as the profit of foreign investments, principally in public improvements, and secondarily in Municipal, State, and National Stocks and Bonds. The possibility of this source of transatlantic wealth being cut off, even temporarily, excites a reasonable alarm; and the American people are conjured to imitate the example of Russia, who, throughout the Crimean War, saw that the interest due her English creditors was regularly paid in London.

It might be sufficient to say that there is no general obligation for the payment of debts to a hostile nation in a period of war. The necessity of inflicting the utmost possible mischief upon the adversary, or, negatively, of withholding from him all possible means of prosecuting the war, is paramount to every other; and while in a civil contest like the present we may choose through tenderness,—a mistaken tenderness, perhaps, —to refrain from availing ourselves of these harsh measures, there is no abstract reason why we should not exert them against a Power, who seeks a war with us wantonly and at our moment of extreme weakness. Indeed, the great value of these financial relations between different peoples is the security they offer for the preservation of public peace. If merchants, capitalists, and financial editors have assurance that in provoking hostilities they expose no pecuniary interest to peril, the value of all the guarantees which commercial interdependence opposes to war, is lost. The largest temptation is held out to the indulgence of popular passion, and national prejudice.

The London *Times*, and other like-minded maligners of our people, have taken care that the Russian precedent shall not fit this country. Russia, wholly dependent upon the European money markets for loans, without which it was impossible to carry on the Oriental war, was obliged, by the exhibition of excessive punctuality, to sustain her credit. But the *Times* has labored zealously, and, perhaps, successfully, to shut the European markets against the United States. We have no design to seek money there; and there is accordingly no other motive for aping the punctiliousness of Russia, than the obligation of treaties, which there is no wish or intention here to disregard. It is sufficient to point to the uniform fidelity of the American Government in the fulfilment of its engagements, to be sure that, strong as the temptation may be to strike John Bull on his acutely sensitive pocket, neither principal or interest of our debt to him would be endangered by the outbreak of war. As in the cause of conflict, so in its conduct, we shall rest upon unmistakable right and justice.

CANADIAN AND CHARACTERISTIC.—The Anti-American frenzy runs so high in Montreal, that the intended celebration of the anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims by the New-England Society was abandoned. Extensive arrangements had been made for the occasion and our Consul, Mr. GIDDINGS, was to have delivered an address;—but the apprehension of some disturbance led to the abandonment of both address and dinner. Our provincial neighbors are evidently "on the rampage."

CHRONIC.—Vesuvius shares the general European excitement, and is having an eruption quite as severe as that which afflicts Great Britain. Whether she has heard of the *Trent* affair, or is only belching on general principles, our foreign advices do not state.

Arbitration in the Matter of the Trent.

Before the daring exploit of Capt WILKES became known in England, the London *News* was distinguished for its generous and steadfast advocacy of the Northern cause. It not only championed the National Government against the London *Times*, the *Herald*, the *Saturday Review*, and other revilers and contemners of the American people, but became the medium through which loyal Americans in Europe might file their answers to the misrepresentations of those papers. But the cartel of the "Purser of the *Trent*," put the *News* fairly to the right about. No Tory organ was more thoroughly out of temper, and given over to more revengeful appetite. The demand for redress, which Ministers were assumed to be drafting, was required to take the form of an *ultimatum*. The steamer waiting to carry it out was to be followed by the entire available navy. Armies were to be forthwith launched upon Canada; the Empire was to be placed upon a war footing—not so much by way of intimidation, as of precaution against the supposed hostile *animus* dictating the policy, of which Capt. WILKES was the instructed agent. It was in fact the worst feature of the first English intelligence after the fact, that the steadiest friend our people was known to have in the English Press should turn thus fiercely against us, excelling, indeed, in its ferocity, the attitude of the *Times* itself. And from the intensity of the attendant popular demonstrations it was only too clear that the *News* represented the English opinion of the moment more faithfully than did its more cautious cotemporary of Printing-House-square.

The very decided amelioration of tone observable in the latest English journals, cannot be better guaged than by reference to the columns of this once friendly and since hostile sheet. Our files by the *Arago* show that the *News* is now as busy in seeking arguments for peace as a fortnight before it was eager to prove war inevitable. It bates not a jot of its dogmatism upon the legal questions involved. The law is held to be as clearly on the side of Great Britain, as it was before the opinion of the Attorney-General was rendered. But it is remembered that among the other wise arrangements of the Conferences at Paris, a pledge was offered to the leading nations of Christendom, and willingly taken by them all, to the effect that upon the occurrence of any international difficulty, the point involved should first be submitted to arbitration; and only after that resort had failed should there be an appeal to arms. The United States, invited with the rest to approve this salutary rule, did so without reserve. The *News* pronounces the present issue to be of the sort contemplated by the principle, and suggests an immediate reference.

If in this proposition it reflect the popular sentiment as perfectly as in its belligerent demonstrations, there need be no apprehension of hostilities. Upon a simple point of legal interpretation, the United States have no disposition to go to war. It has been the practice of our Government, even upon questions of far greater moment, and before the Great Powers of Europe had agreed upon any principle conservative of peace, to avail itself always of a reference to some impartial tribunal. A boundary issue with England was so referred; and although the award was unacceptable to either party, the principle was none the less consecrated. A difficulty with Portugal has very recently found an amicable adjustment in the same way. To such a neutral court we shall always be ready to go with any proper issue.

But is Great Britain equally ready to be bound by its judgment? This is the test upon which so much depends, that it will hardly be possible to advance a step in negotiation without a distinct understanding upon it. If England desires peace with the United States, she will be ready to accept arbitration. If war be her object, no arbitration we may propose, and no concession we can make, will avoid it. The instant surrender of the rebel Envoys, with an ample apology, will only postpone the conflict momentarily; for no degree of watchfulness can prevent the recurrence of some awkward accident or blunder, inevitable to an anomalous contest like that now waging—for, indeed, while England regards the rebels as belligerents, and we refuse them that character, the whole international code ceases its application to our condition, and on every emergent case we must needs be at issue with a Power covetous of a pretext for war. It is an indispensable preliminary, therefore, of any satisfactory adjustment, that we know the real purpose of the British Government. And we shall obtain no better clue to it, than proof that the pacific recommendations of the *News* are approved by the British people, and will govern the action of the British Cabinet. The evidence will show that the earlier passion, so well reflected by the London journal, was not the clever acting of a people casting about for a ground of quarrel.

The British Panic.

The *Niagara's* arrival adds nothing to our information concerning the nature of the representations made by the British Government in regard to the *Trent*. It furnishes considerable additional proof, however, of the extremity and absurdity of the popular passion on the subject, and of the readiness of the Britishers to believe anything, however ridiculous, which tends to satisfy them of the hostility of the United States.

The *Times* has adopted the silly *canard* of the moribund *Chronicle*, about Mr. SEWARD and the Duke of Newcastle. The leading journal seems for once to have exhausted its faculty of originating mischievous calumnies, and is reduced to the miserable alternative of borrowing from the lowest and most despicable quarters. It asserts that Mr. SEWARD distinctly informed the Duke of his intention to *insult* England as soon as he should reach a certain high office! It seems incredible that the London *Times* should have fallen into the hands of men capable of giving credence or weight to such balderdash as this. Any man, not an absolute idiot, must know that such a remark, if made at all, could only have been by way of badinage and in ridicule of the apprehensions felt in England of the hostile sentiments of the United States. Mr. SEWARD is quite in the habit of what the English call *chaffing* people who regard him as the raw-head-and-bloody-bones of America, —and it is barely possible that he may have practiced a little of this playful peculiarity upon his Grace who had the Prince of Wales in charge.

Mr. SEWARD, it must be confessed, was a little incautious. We presume he regrets by this time his confidence in the common sense of his august companion. We hope he will be more cautious hereafter, and never venture upon jokes in the presence of Dukes or other people too stately or stupid to understand them.

The Real Work of the Stone Fleet—The Ship Channels to Charleston.

The sixteen ships of the stone fleet which have gone to their final moorings on Charleston bar, and around which the heavy masses of sand are now settling, will effectually close all passage into or out of the original secession city by that line. They will effectually blockade the port so far as the main ship channel is concerned, and will relieve our regular blockading fleet from duty in that direction.

But, as we showed some time ago, there are other channels that lead into Charleston harbor beside the one we have closed; and it is mostly by them, too, that the ships which have lately run the blockade made their entry and exit.

Of these, the principal one is *Maffit's Channel*, which is of quite recent discovery, but which is really in many respects the best entrance to Charleston. It skirts along close by the shore of Sullivan's Island, after following the line of which for some distance, it strikes sharply out into the open sea. It is more free from shoals, is of bolder cut, and of more direct passage than any of the other channels. The approach to the coast is easy enough, and the shoaling gradual. The ship channel we have just blocked up is 11½ miles from Charleston, while that of Maffit is only seven. The Coast Survey charts show that in 1855 the depth of water in this channel ranged from eleven feet at low water to over sixteen at high water, and could thus furnish passage to vessels of very heavy draught. To increase still further its depth and facility, the State authorities have for years employed a dredge-steamer, of great power, worked by suction, in removing the sand and mud from its bed. It can now probably give safe passage to any vessel afloat. In this channel *no hulk of the stone fleet has been sunk*. Fortunately for us, however, if it be a good channel, it is also one which is very easily watched; and one of our blockaders, placed off Breach Inlet, near Sullivan's Island, can prevent any rebel ship from creeping into or out of Charleston by Maffit's Channel.

There are also several other channels leading into Charleston harbor, in which no part of the great stone fleet has been sunk. There is the *North Channel*, the depth of water in which ranges from ten feet at low tide to fifteen feet at high tide. This is still open to rebel ships, if they only could get past our blockading bull-dog which watches it. Besides this, there are the Swash and Overall Channels for vessels of lighter draft; but the brace of blockaders detailed to watch the two channels already mentioned will also effectually guard these.

Besides these modes of egress direct to the ocean from Charleston, there is abundant proof that light draft craft have slipped down Maffit's Channel, dodged into Breach Inlet and behind Long Island and the other islands along that part of the coast, as far as Bull's Island and Bull's Bay, and there have met big ships from Europe, which they have loaded and unloaded at their leisure, and thus carried contraband into and out of Charleston. So far as the northeasterly direction is concerned, all this will be stopped by the watch now kept over Maffit's Channel. Light draft craft have undoubtedly also been plying until very lately, if not now, along the inland water-way leading from Charleston in a southwesterly direction, notwithstanding our force at Port Royal Island.

The stone fleet will thus not absolutely seal up Charleston, nor will it destroy all possibility of future commercial intercourse with the outside world. It will only render the blockade practically impervious.

Troops for Canada.

The three transports—the *Persia*, *Australasian*, and *Melbourne*—conveying the British troops to Canada, are reported in the St. Lawrence, and were, at last tidings, momentarily expected at Quebec. If this were not an exceptional season, this would have been impossible; for, not for a score of Winters, has the navigation of the St. Lawrence been open at this date. They will not do more than reach Quebec, however, for, a week ago, the ice had already begun forming at that part of the river, and would presently, if it has not done so already, interpose its cold infrangible blockade against Britain's belligerent preparations.

Nevertheless, the preparations on the other side the water for dispatching reinforcements to Canada, go on uninterruptedly. In the telegraphic summary of the *Arago's* news, this morning, the announcement comes that Government are negotiating for the steamer *Parana* for the conveyance of troops thither; and at Hull extensive preparations were being made to dispatch transports on the same errand. It is not stated how it is expected that these bodies of soldiers are to reach Canada, for the river will, of course, be fast ice-locked long before they can cross the Atlantic, and the New-Brunswick Railroad, over which the London *Times* transports them all Winter, never had any more substantial existence than the brain of some lively Kunnuck. The papers, however, are fortifying their courage by the reminiscence of a regiment which some years ago made its way—a part of the distance on snow-shoes—across Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick to Quebec, and arguing from this the perfect accessibility of Canada to reinforcements in Winter.

This desperation of reasoning, and the preparations meanwhile going on, certainly show, as nothing else has, the urgency of the pressure under which the English Government acts. When arms and reinforcements were sent by the three vessels now in the St. Lawrence, it was simply carrying out a previously formed design. But when, in the face of the closing of the navigation, preparations are pushed on with the same urgency, and the purpose avowed of sending regiments on snow-shoes over four hundred miles of a snowy desert, it is proof either of a strange hallucination or a deep-seated and menacing hostility.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

No New Developments in the Trent Affair.

No Doubt Entertained of an Amicable Settlement.

Another Cabinet Consultation on the Subject.

Terrible Fire in the Government Stables.

A Great Number of Horses Burned to Death.

The Rebels Again Gathering at Drainesville.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 26.

CABINET SESSION ON THE TRENT MATTER.

A protracted Cabinet session was held to-day on the matter of the *Trent*. Confidence is expressed by every one in Administration circles that peace will be maintained. Mr. SUMNER, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, is known to have expressed the opinion to-day, that we are coming out right from our troubles with England. Mr. SUMNER's known amicable relations with Lord LYONS gives his opinion much weight. Mr. HALE made a strong war speech in the Senate to-day, in which he stated that he was well assured that MASON and SLIDELL would be given up on the terms indicated in the TIMES special dispatch yesterday; but he believed the American people would not sustain the act even on those terms.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The Joint Committee of both Houses to investigate the conduct of the war, are holding daily sessions. To-day they had before them Gens. McDOWELL, HEINTZELMAN and FRANKLIN. The Committee are trying to find out the causes which led to the Bull Run disaster.

DREADFUL FIRE—HORSES BURNT TO DEATH.

This evening about 7 o'clock a fire broke out in the Government stables, on Twenty-second-street, between F and G streets, and in an hour and a half the whole of the stables, ten in number, were either destroyed by fire or had been pulled down. The fire first made its appearance on the south range of stables, and, there being a strong southerly wind, the flames made such rapid headway that it was impossible to arrest them. The firemen were promptly on hand, but, owing to a scarcity of water, were unable to accomplish anything beyond preventing the spread of the flames to the surrounding buildings. The stables covered about four acres of ground, and contained at the time the fire broke out about two thousand horses, of which all were got out except those in the long centre stable on Twenty-sixth-street, numbering about two hundred. Some of the horses which escaped were so badly burned that they died, and others had to be killed. The total number lost is estimated at from two hundred and fifty to three hundred. At an early stage of the fire, Capt. DUDLEY's battalion of regulars came up and did good service in pulling down several of the sheds, and thus preventing many more horses from being killed.

In addition to the stables and horses destroyed there were more than a thousand sets of harness lost. The total loss cannot fall short of $100,000. The fire is stated to have originated from the dropping of a lantern in one of the hay bins. One statement is that the lantern was kicked from the hands of one of the men by a horse.

The horses that were liberated went dashing about the streets frantically, endangering the lives of passers; and one citizen was run over and killed near the National Hotel. There were no stores or forage in the sheds, the feed of the horses being taken there morning and evening in wagons.

NATIONAL PICKETS DRIVEN IN.

Information received to-day from Gen. McCALL's Division, is to the effect that early this morning our pickets, extending toward Drainesville, were driven in at the latter place. The rebel forces, it is believed, have been largely reinforced. Hence increased watchfulness on the part of our troops has become necessary.

NO MORE HORSES TO BE BOUGHT.

The Secretary of War has directed that no more horses be bought until all now belonging to the Government are in active service. Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS having been especially charged to carry this order into effect, the attention of all Quartermasters of the regular and volunteer army is called to the subject.

NO MORE CAVALRY.

The War Department has issued an order that no additional cavalry regiments be organized. Those that have not been mustered into service will necessarily be transferred to some other arm of the military service.

REBEL STEAMERS WAITING AT A BRITISH PORT.

Letters received here, to-day, state that two rebel steamers, the *Theodora* and the *Isabella*, were at Nassau, New-Providence, coaling from the Government yard by permission of Her Majesty's vessels, and that our vessels were refused permission to coal from our ships loaded with coal stationed at that point. The Government here have taken the proper steps to ascertain from our Consul at Havana whether this statement is true.

THE HARBOR OF CHARLESTON COMPLETELY BLOCKED.

The Navy Department has information from our fleet that the harbor of Charleston is completely blocked up, by the stone fleet having accomplished their purpose without interruption. The harbor of Charleston therefore, to use the language of one of the officers, is "hermetrically sealed."

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ILLNESS.

Gen. McCLELLAN is better this evening. His disease is a mild form of the typhoid fever. He will be again in the saddle within three days.

THE GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Gov. PICKERING, of Washington Territory, is in the city, and is about to leave for the Pacific.

REANNEXING MAINE AS A BRITISH PROVINCE.

A copy of the London *Court Journal*, received here, announces that a second petition had been received from citizens of Maine asking a reannexation of that State as a British province.

HON. ALFRED ELY.

The arrival of Hon. ALFRED ELY was anxiously [illegible] but his friends were disappointed by his non-coming.

COMMODORE STRINGHAM.

Commodore STRINGHAM is in the city.

OPERATIONS IN MISSOURI.

A dispatch was received from Gen. HALLECK to-day which announces that Col. BIRGE's detachment overtook a party of bridge-burners of the North Missouri Railroad on Monday, and killed ten of the number, took seventeen prisoners and thirty horses. Gen. HALLECK also announced that all damage to the Railroad would be repaired in three days.

THE ISTHMUS.

The Flag-Officer of the Pacific squadron, writing from Panama, Dec. 13, says:

"All remains quiet at Panama, and throughout the Isthmus. The recent recognition of the Mosquera Government by the authorities of Panama seem to have tranquilized the public mind, and produced a general feeling of security not experienced for many years past."

FROM THE TEXAS COAST.

Dispatches from Commander RIDGELY, cruising off the coast of Texas, have also been received, from which it appears that early in December he captured the English schooner *Victoria*, of 72 tons, from Point Isabel, with a clearance from the rebel authorities, having run the blockade. The vessel was sent to Key West. Seven of those on board took the oath of allegiance, and six were detained as enemies of the United States.

The schooner *Eugenia*, on the 9th, was also overhauled, but was permitted to depart, no contraband articles being found on board. The persons of two rebel agents, however, were secured, namely: THOS. S. RODGERS, of Texas, and Mr. ZACHARY, of New-Orleans. The papers found clearly implicates them as rebel agents seeking to make their way to Mexico, thence to other parts.

CHANGE OF UNIFORM.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 108.—The Secretary of War directs that the following change be made in the uniform trowsers of regimental officers and enlisted men: The cloth to be sky-blue mixture; the welt for officers and stripes for non-commissioned officers of Infantry, to be of dark blue.

2. Whenever enlisted men or Volunteers are separated from their companies, on furlough, on detached service or in hospitals, they will be furnished by their commanding officers with descriptive lists, on which will be shown all the data affecting their pay, clothing, accounts, &c.

3. The numerous applications for transfer of soldiers from one regiment or company to another would, if complied with, cause confusion in the records, and be injurious to the future interests of the soldiers themselves. Such transfers will not henceforth be made.

By order of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.
(Signed) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

CHRISTMAS IN THE CAMPS.

A general determination was manifest among the soldiers to enjoy a merry day in camp on Christmas. Every preparation was made to favor the purpose, and subscriptions were readily obtained to defray the expenses of dinner, decorations, the construction of dancing floors, &c., &c. The rush for passes was never so great, and in view of the occasion, and the presence of so many friends of the soldiers desiring to visit them in camp, the usual strictness was for the time being departed from, and among the visitors were many ladies.

It would be impossible to enumerate in detail all the Christmas festivals that transpired. Perhaps those in Gen. SEDGWICK's Brigade were the most extensive—a splendid ball-room having been erected by the regiments at a cost of $6,000, the expense being defrayed by the men. It was ornamented by evergreens, in the most tasteful manner, and the night is being passed amid scenes of joy and mirth.

At the camp of the New-York Seventeenth, Col. LANSING, a *fête champêtre* was held last night, and a splendid effect was produced by the display of four hundred Chinese lanterns.

A dinner was given at Gen. WADSWORTH's headquarters, on Upton's Hill, prepared by SANDERSON, the caterer, now a Brigade Commissary.

The Ninth Massachusetts, Col. CASS, also gave a splendid dinner.

The camp of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania was the scene of hilarity and mirth.

THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

The object of the visit of Gov. YATES to this city is the settlement of the military accounts of the State with the General Government, and the procurement of nineteen thousand stand of arms for the State troops, to supply deficiencies in several regiments and replace several thousand inferior arms, which are to be withdrawn. Secretary CAMERON has already promised to furnish these arms, of which ten thousand are to go to Springfield, eight thousand to Cairo, and one to MULLIGAN's Brigade.

The following is a recapitulation of the Adjutant-General's report of the receipts and disbursements of the State of Illinois, on account of the General Government, to Dec. 1, 1861;

Total purchases in Quartermaster's Department	$3,785,868 02
Transportation account	261,144 17
Expenditures in Commissary Departm't.	146,891 50
Telegraph Expenses	7,406 54
Paid to volunteers under Regiment law.	89,803 07
Paid Dunlap, Quartermaster, McClernand's Brigade	25,000 00
Total	$3,316,103 30
Received from General Government	1,398,353 00
Balance due State by Government	$1,917,750 30

THE REGULARS.

The regulars, too, made the day one of merry making. Nearly all the detached companies had a splendid dinner prepared. Those of the Tenth Infantry, under command of Capt. DUDLEY, participated in a barbacue, and sat down to a table loaded with good things.

AT THE HOSPITALS.

Similar efforts were made to enhance the enjoyment of the day for the sick and wounded. At the Georgetown Union Hospital a hundred and fifty patients partook of a splendid Christmas dinner, furnished with all the delicacies of the season.

ARMY SIGNALS.

Lieutenants and privates have been detailed from each brigade in the army of the Potomac, who are being daily instructed in telegraphing by the system of army signals invented by Major MEYER. It was recently ascertained that the rebels had obtained a knowledge of our countersign signal, showing that there are still traitors in our ranks who possess a knowledge of important secrets.

BUILDING BARRACKS.

Four regiments in Gen. CASEY's division have built themselves commodious barracks at Meridian Hill. The barracks of each regiment form the side of a square, the centre of which is a fine parade-ground. The work was done entirely by the troops—the Government furnishing only the materials.

MALICIOUS ARREST.

Some of the papers announce the arrest of Mr. V. P. CORBETT, on a charge of treason. Mr. CORBETT is a citizen of New-York, of undoubted loyalty, and his arrest was the result of his exposing the theft of a man named LEACH, who cut wood from Mr. CORBETT's property in Virginia, without permission, and sold it to the Goverment at $4 a cord. He was released immediately after his arrest, by order of the State Department, on his parole.

THE ACTING ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS.

The Acting Assistant Paymasters, recently appointed by the Navy Department, will be interested to learn that, unless they file their bonds and report for duty immediately, their appointments will be revoked.

MARSHAL FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

The President has nominated to the Senate CHAS. H. FOSTER, of North Carolina, to be Marshal for that district.

A GARIBALDIAN ACCEPTED.

Col. WINDHAM, an Englishman by birth, but for six years in the Sardinian army, who offered his services to the Government, has been assigned a position in the Thirteenth Wisconsin Regiment.

A MARRIAGE.

Last night Lieut. THOMAS H. EASTMAN, U. S. N., in command of the *Yankee*, of the Potomac Flotilla, was married at the Church of the Epiphany, to Miss ANNA MAXWELL, daughter of Dr. MAXWELL, of the navy. There was a large attendance of officers of the navy present.

A HORSE PATROL

has been established in this city—composed of the detachments from the regular cavalry. Their duty is to prevent fast riding in the streets.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 26.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) it was agreed that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it be to meet on Monday next, and when the Senate meet on that day it adjourn to next Thursday.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of Iowa for the introduction of the homœopathic system of practice in the army.

Messrs. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) and TRUMBULL, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented petitions for the emancipation of slaves under the war power.

Several petitions were presented for the location of a National armory at Rock Island.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution that the President be requested, if not incompatible with public interest, to transmit copies of all dispatches which have passed between this Government and Great Britain, relative to the seizure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, said dispatches to be communicated either in open or executive session, as may be deemed proper.

Mr. SUMNER objected.

Mr. HALE said that he had understood from the public Press and those who held more intimate relations with the Administration than himself—though the absence of this intimacy was not his fault, as he was willing to be as confidential as anybody—that for three or four days past the Cabinet has had under consideration a proposition fraught with more evil to the country than anything that had yet marked its history, and that was the surrender of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL to Great Britain. By doing this we would yield all we had gained in the war of the Revolution, and be humiliated to a second-rate Power. No man would go further than himself for peace, but he would not submit to national disgrace and dishonor to obtain such a peace. He would favor the arbitration of another Power, but if a demand has been made by Great Britain for the surrender of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, war should be declared against her instanter. He would make all honorable concessions for peace, but a peace involving such a surrender would be infinitely worse than war. His friend from Indiana (LANE) had remarked this morning that his State had now sixty thousand men in the field, and would double that number to maintain the National honor. If this Senate should go home after such a surrender and humiliation, it would be subject to the scorn and indignation of the country. He regarded the arrogant demand of England as a pretext for war. She was determined to humiliate us first and fight us afterward. Let our cities and villages be pillaged and burned, but let our National honor be preserved. FRANCIS the First said, after the battle of Paria, that all was lost but *honor*. He (HALE) would pray that this Administration might not sacrifice our National honor. Thousands would yet come to the field to defend it. If this surrender was made, the Administration would meet with such a fire in the rear that it would be hurled from power. If we had a war with England it would be for the same cause that had sent one King to the block, and another homeless and houseless over the world, and one that would appeal to men wherever the English language was spoken. He believed, too, that if NAPOLEON had one desire more than another, it was to wipe out the stain upon the French arms at Waterloo. All over Canada there were thousands of Irishmen who would rush to arms to sustain such a cause as ours. Our principles were our great strength, and if war must come, he would say, let it come and thank God that we are the instruments in His hands to work out His own cause.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, said that the Senator (HALE) had made a war speech, or what might be termed such. For himself, he (SUMNER) had rather consider this grave and important question when it was presented in a practical form. The Senator has treated the whole matter on hypothesis. He (HALE) had said that Great Britain had made an arrogant demand of this Government. How did the Senator know this, or the Senate, or the country? He (SUMNER) did not know it. The Senator had said he would favor an arbitration. How did he know but what the Administration had considered that? The Senator was too swift in his conclusions. His (SUMNER's) own belief was that the matter would be amicably adjusted. It was in safe hands, and it would be better for the Senate to reserve themselves for facts, and not act upon a hypothetical case.

The resolution of Mr. HALE was laid over, under the rule.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) gave notice that he should introduce a bill confiscating every species of property of all persons who have had any connection with the Southern rebellion, either in a civil, military or naval capacity.

Mr. HARLAND, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for establishing provisional governments in all the Seceded States. Referred.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill amending the Fugitive Slave Act. Referred.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 26.

The Journal of Tuesday was read.

No business was transacted in the House to-day, a quorum not being present.

Adjourned till Monday.

MASON AND SLIDELL STILL FAST IN FORT WARREN.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 26.

The report that the *Europa* stopped off Fort Warren yesterday led to the current rumors that she took on board MASON and SLIDELL, but she did nothing of the kind. Both individuals remain in the fort "waiting for something to turn up."

ARRIVAL OF A BRITISH PRIZE.

The British schooner *Jane Campbell*, of Liverpool, formerly the *Herndon*, of Washington. N. C., was yesterday afternoon brought into this port as a prize, by Acting Master JOHN BAKER, of the bark *Brazilian*. She was taken by the steamer *State of Georgia*, off Beaufort. She was from Liverpool for Havana, and has a cargo of salt and some flannel. She had been lying off Beaufort for some days, and was seized by order of the Commodore of the fleet. She was towed to the Navy-yard.

Fine Arts.

The first reception of the Brooklyn Art Association (second season) took place last evening at the Academy of Music, and attracted a brilliant assemblage of the fashion and beauty of the sister city. One hundred and thirty-nine pictures were exhibited in the Gothic concert-room of the establishment, many of them from the easels of our best-known artists. We can do no more than barely mention the names of the most prominent exhibitors: KENSETT; (very good) GIGNOUX; (several excellent compositions and many studies;) COLEMAN, (the "Banks of the Guadalquiver," very fine) CARMIENCKE; RITCHIE, HALL, DE HAAS; GIFFORD, (a sunset of Windsor Castle, remarkable for boldness of color,) HALL, EDWIN WHITE, (the best *genre* picture in the exhibition,) WM. HART, HUBBARD, BIERSTADT, (a vivid and thoroughly effective representation of the first bivouac of the Seventh Regiment in Virginia; one of the best pictures the war has given us;) LOUIS LANG (No. 9 good; No. 75 the other way) and Rev. A. A. WILLETTS, (a piece called "Sheep.") We give the names as they occur in the catalogue. There are many poor paintings, but the lovers of the quiet and unpretentious will find sufficient good ones to interest them.

Dodworth's Band was in attendance, and the theatre was lighted up for the benefit of the visitors.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS will take his farewell benefit at this house to-night, and has provided for the occasion no fewer than three pieces—the "Lakes of Killarney," the "Magic Joke," and "Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty."

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—Miss NINA FOSTER will give one of her pleasant literary evenings at this establishment to-night. The programme contains some of the lady's most pleasant recitations.

HOPE CHAPEL.—Mrs. M. LIZZIE BELL, assisted by Mr. J. B. BROWN, will give an evening with the poets and dramatists, for the benefit of the American Women's Association, at Hope Chapel, on Saturday evening.

Fire at Hornellsville.

HORNELLSVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 26.

A fire this afternoon destroyed the Rose and Tuttle block, a three-story building, and two dwelling houses adjoining. Also, LIVINGSTON's liquor store, A. POPE's manufactory, Reading Room, the Masonic Evening Star Lodge and RUSSELL's print rooms. Insured in the Home, New-York, and Hartford companies. Loss $8,000 to $10,000.

☞ We were in error, on Wednesday, in giving the name of Dr. CECCARINI, as one of the gentlemen who went on board the *Bellona*, to compliment the Surgeons of the Squadron. The representative of the Italian Medical Faculty, on that occasion, was Dr. MILIANO, formerly chief of Dr. SICHEL's Opthalmic Cliniques, of Paris

NEWS FROM FORT PICKENS.

Arrival of the Steam Transport Baltic.

Twelve Thousand Rebel Troops Now Threatening Santa Rosa.

The Pirate Sumter and the Rebel Steamer Isabel in Close Quarters.

The United States transport steamer *Baltic*, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, which left New-York on Dec. 6, at 1 P. M., with the Seventy-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, returned to this port yesterday morning. She arrived at Fort Pickens on Dec. 13, at 5 P. M., and after landing the troops and cargo left her anchorage at 1 A. M. on the 19th. She arrived at Key West at 5 P. M. on the 20th, and having taken in coal sailed on the 23d, at 6 A. M., arriving at Sandy Hook Dec. 25, at 12 o'clock M.

The Seventy-fifth Regiment, numbering 800 men, is encamped back of Fort Pickens, on the ground formerly occupied by BILLY WILSON's regiment, who have been assigned a position within the intrenchments.

At present, the force on Santa Rosa Island amounts to about 2,500 men. Gen. BRAGG has received reinforcements since the late bombardment, making the whole number of men under his command about 12,000. It is thought that no immediate attack will be made by the rebels.

A steamer and a schooner have been observed carrying troops between Pensacola and a place called Live Oak Plantation, on the mainland northeast from Fort Pickens.

It looks as though the rebels were fortifying this place, which was occupied by a Georgia regiment until up to the time of the bombardment. Fort McRae is in the same condition that the National guns left it. It is unoccupied by any large force. The walls of Fort Pickens do not give any evidence of injury by the bombardment. Fragments of shells, however, are found strewn for a mile beyond the fort.

A round shot, weighing 128 pounds, which had passed over the fort, was found by the soldiers, and is now in possession of First Officer BLAKE, of the Baltic, to whom it was presented by Maj. ARNOLD. It was fired from a 10-inch gun. A fragment of a shell which hit the magazine of Fort Pickens, doing, however, no damage, is also in possession of one of the officers of the *Baltic*.

A few detached buildings in the late town of Warrenton. were not consumed by the conflagration.

The *Baltic* brought the following passengers: Capt. J. Eldridge, Government Agent; Col. Richard S. Ely, of Hartford; Dr. H. R. Tilton, U. S. A.; John W. Moore, Chief-Engineer, U. S. N., steamer *Richmond*; Major Geo. W. Gregory; Charles A. Brown, U. S. A.; Capt. J. M. Higgins; Nelson Fitch, Secretary Seventy-fifth Regiment; Capt. Phillips. Capt. Stickney.

The following persons were put on board the *Baltic* as prisoners of State from Fort Taylor, Key West, for Fort Lafayette:

J. W. ZACHARY, of New-Orleans; N. S. RAYNOR, of Kentucky; Thos. S. RODGERS, of Texas.

The *Baltic* left at Fort Pickens the U. S. Flag-ship *Niagara*. Her officers and crew were well. The U. S. gunboat *Wissihiccon* left Fort Pickens for Ship Island on Dec. 17. The U. S. S. *Richmond* left Key West for New-York on the 21st ult., under sail, her machinery having been disabled. On the same date the U. S. schooner *Wanderer* sailed for Havana, leaving the lately-captured privateer schooner *Beauregard* as guard ship.

The U. S. S. *Iroquois* has the privateer *Sumter* blockaded in the port of Cienfuegos.

The U. S. gunboat *Flambeau* was off Nassau blockading the rebel steamer *Isabel, Theodora*, and two other schooners loaded with cotton from Charleston.

Matters at Fort Pickens remain as last reported.

We are indebted to Purser ALLEN, of the *Baltic*, for prompt delivery of our news packages.

HEAVY CANNONADING NEAR GARDNER'S BAY.

STONINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 26.

All day heavy cannonading has been heard in the direction of Gardner's Bay. A messenger from Fisher's Island reports a mysterious light last evening in that vicinity.

Death of Dr. Van Wyck.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 2

Dr. VAN WYCK, father of Hon. C. H. VAN WYCK, died this morning at his residence in Bloomingburgh.

[Advertisement.]

FROCK PALETOT

OVERCOATS,
SACK OVERCOATS,
CAPE OVERCOATS,
ARMY OVERCOATS.

New and elegant styles, at
LOW PRICES.

DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Warren-st.
Broadway, corner Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

FOLEY'S
CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
Gold and Silver Pencil Cases,
New styles for
Holiday Presents.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Parlor skates. We make a specialty of skates. CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

At William Taylor's Saloon,
No. 555 Broadway,
Boned Turkey, Cakes, Jellies, Charlotte Russe, Brandy, Fruits, Ornamental Pyramids. Also, an endless variety of fancy articles for Christmas Trees, appropriate to the times.
Confectionery, Bon Bon Boxes, Cornucopias, &c.
Massons's celebrated Paris Chocolate.

Gentlemen's Very Superior Silk and Satin Stocks at retail, by G. M. TRACY, Agent, 95 William-st.

At Retail.
Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Toy Musical Boxes, playing 1, 2, 3 or 4 tunes.
Watches, gold and silver, at all prices.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Espenscheid's Winter or Festival Hat.—This matchless fabric, a confessed improvement on the court style just issued in Paris, is now ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID'S, Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Boots and Shoes.—Gentlemen's custom-made Boots and Shoes—the stock of a Broadway boot-maker—now selling below cost of manufacture, at
SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

☞ **Japanese, American Indian, Chinese,** Manila, and East India and novel goods in every variety, new and cheap as any in the City, wholesale and retail. No. 653 Broadway. FOUNTAIN & CO.

The Best Holiday Present, because a daily, life-long help and comfort, is a Grover & Baker Noiseless Family Sewing Machine. Examine the various styles at No. 495 Broadway.

Gent's Slippers for New-Year Presents, at reduced prices, at SLATER'S Ladies' Shoe-store, No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st.

MARRIED.

BENJAMIN—PRALL.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 26, at the Church of St. Bartholomew, by Rev. Thomas Galladet, of the Church of St. Ann, Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN to Miss CORNELIA AUGUSTA PRALL, daughter of the late Abraham A. Prall, all of this City.

BERGMANN—KEELER.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 26, by Rev. F. W. Foehlinger, J. H. F. BERGMANN, of Brooklyn, E. D., to MARY, daughter of L. M. KEELER, Esq., of this City.

BRANDEN—HENDRICKS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. J. J. Lyons, EDWARD BRANDEN, Esq., to ALICE, daughter of Uriah Hendricks, all of this City.

TURNER—COX.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 25, in the Baptist Church, 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., by Rev. J. L. Hodges, D. D., Mr. JOHN TURNER to Miss ABBY COX, all of Yorkville.

DORR—JONES.—In Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. C. K. True, Mr. ALBERT H. DORR, to Miss MARY F., daughter of Absalom Jones, Esq., all of that place.

FERRIS—SMITH.—In Haverstraw, Rockland County, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 26, by Rev. J. T. Crane, D. D., SAMUEL P. FERRIS, U. S. A., to Miss FANNIE H. SMITH, daughter of the late Rev. S. W. Smith, of the New-York East Conference.

SHARP—TERRY.—In Berlin, Renssalaer County, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. A. W. Coon, PETER M. SHARP, Esq., of Williamsburgh, L. I., to SUSIE R. TERRY.

BLAKE—BUTLER.—In Washington, D. C., on Thursday, Dec. 19, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Dr. Dyer, Rev. J. [illegible] BLAKE, of New-York City, to HELEN M., daughter of Rev. C. M. Butler, D. D., of Washington, D. C.

DIED.

SEVERANCE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 26, MARY M., wife of Joseph H. Severance, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 147 East 21st-st.

FREELAND.—In this City, on Christmas Day, SOPHIA, youngest daughter of Aaron M. and Sophia Freeland, in the 4th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 313 West 34th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BURROWS.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 26, Mr. BARRY H. BURROWS, aged 66 years, 6 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 112 West 24th-st., on Sunday, at 12½ P. M.

BUTLER.—In this City, on Christmas evening, THOMAS C. BUTLER, in the 89th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further invitation, to attend the funeral services, at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., on Saturday morning, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock.

MERRILL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, after a short illness, FLORA SOPHIA, only daughter of Major H. W. and Louisa K. Merrill, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family, and of her uncles, Nelson Merrill and James Green, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of the latter, No. 250 5th-av., on Friday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

SULLIVAN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 24, CLARA, wife of Charles Sullivan, and daughter of the late Samuel Waldo, in the 33d year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the New-Jerusalem Church, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

MORTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, of consumption, ALBINA LOUISE MORTON, daughter of the late Henry Morton.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 170 West 34th-st.

BUXTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, suddenly, Miss ANN MARIA BUXTON.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, V. L. Buxton, No. 120 West 10th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

COVELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, in the full triumph of faith, and in the hope of a glorious immortality, HORACE AUGUSTUS COVELL, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 212 East Broadway.

FORSBERG.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 25, after a long illness, ALEXANDER FORSBERG, aged 26 years and 4 months.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of Miss Graham, No 5 West Washington-place, on Friday, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

HAZARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 26. CHARLIE A., only son of Charles S. and Nellie M. Hazard, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at his parents' residence, No. 39 Strong-place, Brooklyn.

COX.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Dec. 25, after a short and severe illness, JOHN M., son of the late Dr. George and Cornelia Cox, aged 25 years.

Notice of funeral will be given to-morrow.

JOHNSON.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Christmas Day, at the residence of his father, Rev. W. L. Johnson, D. D., EDWARD SEYMOUR JOHNSON.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Saturday afternoon, the 28th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

SANDERSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 25, of scarlet fever, WALTER TODHUNTER, eldest son of Edward P. and Elise C. Sanderson, aged 3 years, 7 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 27th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, F. B. Crassous, Esq., Lamartine-av., Yonkers. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the 11 o'clock train from New-York.

☞ The funeral of Capt. THOMAS KERRIGAN, Twenty-fifth Regiment, N. Y. V., brother to Col. Jas. E. Kerrigan, who died from wounds received while on picket duty at Hall's Hill, Va., will take place from his late residence, No. 137 East Broadway, on Sunday, Dec. 29, at 12 M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 663.—Dec. 26, 1861.
52, 65, 74, 70, 66, 6, 68, 34, 75, 7, 40, 71.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 664.—Dec. 26, 1861.
54, 32, 73, 28, 34, 23, 62, 17, 15, 2, 27, 8.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
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THE READERS OF THE TIMES
Will bear in mind that
E. ANTHONY, NO. 501 BROADWAY.
(three doors from St. Nicholas Hotel,)
IS
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,
AND
CARTE DE VISITE PHOTOGRAPHS OF CELEBRITIES.
It will be unwise to buy before seeing his assortment.
Will continue open in the evening until Jan. 1.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

ATTRACTIVE HOLIDAY GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SILVER AND PLATED TEA SETS, URNS, LIQUOR STANDS
WAITERS, CLOCKS, VASES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS,
GILT-MOUNTED FANCY AUSTRIAN GOODS,
PARIAN STATUARY, BRONZES, PLAIN
AND ORNAMENTAL DINNER AND
TEA SERVICES, PASTEL
AND OIL PAINTINGS,
MIRRORS,
and a vast assortment of other articles, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
all of which will be sold at reduced prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY.
Corner of Broome-st.

TO ASTHMATICS.
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

$130,000 WORTH OF GENTLEMEN'S WINTER CLOTHING,
Comprising Coats, Overcoats, Pants and Vests,
Of every description and size,
From the stock of a
Broken wholesale house,
Is now being sold
At less than
HALF PRICE.
At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

OVERCOATS	As low as $2 50
BUSINESS COATS	As low as 2 00
BLACK PANTS	As low as 1 50
SILK VESTS	As low as 1 00
CASSIMERE VESTS	As low as 75
&c., &c., &c.,	&c.

EXPRESSLY FOR NEW-YORK.
PLATED COFFEE URNS.
I did not exhibit my beautiful Urns until after Christmas, but I now offer them, together with the
DOUBLE-PLATED ICE PITCHERS,
both of which should ornament the tables when the "Lords of Creation!" make their New-Year's calls.
I also offer my usual assortment of
PLATED TEA SETS, CASTORS, CUPS, FORKS, SPOONS, &c.,
which are very useful and durable as presents.
If my friends and patrons will take the trouble of going a little out of the way and call, they will surely find that,
"IT PAYS! IT PAYS! IT PAYS."
LUCIUS HART & CO., Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS
Cured in a few hours, and the skin made delicately soft and white by the use of
TADMAN & CO.'S
CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE.
It requires no artificial heat in applying, as it dissolves readily when applied to the skin.
No. 81 Bleecker-st. and No. 268 4th-av. By mail 25 cents.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHARLES DICKENS' NEW STORY,
ENTITLED
TOM TIDDLER'S GROUND,
A CHRISTMAS BUDGET FOR 1861.
8vo., elegant paper covers. Price 25 cents.

The publisher has found it necessary to postpone the publication of this little work for a few days.

It is utterly impossible, even with three printing presses, to anticipate the extraordinary demand for it.

The publication day will be early next week.

*** Sent, postage free, on receipt of 25 cents, by CARLETON, Publisher, (late RUDD & CARLETON,) New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION.
25 CENTS. 25 CENTS. 25 CENTS.
GREAT RUSH FOR BOOKS
AT
NO. 677 BROADWAY,
caused by the
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
We advise our patrons to call early in the day, FRIDAY, Dec. 27, to select their New-Year's presents, as it is impossible, on account of the crowd the day before New-Year's, to make a good selection. Thousands went away the day before Christmas unable to receive attention on account of the rush caused by the great reduction in prices.
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,
JUVENILES, ANNUALS, ALBUMS,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
POETS, STANDARD FICTION, &c., &c.
Also, a large assortment of
DOLLAR BOOKS,
SELLING FOR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
G. W. PITCHER,
No. 677 Broadway.
Successor to D. W. Evans & Co.

NED BUNTLINE'S NEW NAUTICAL TALE OF THE WAR,
ENTITLED
THE RATTLESNAKE;
OR, THE
REBEL PRIVATEER.
A TALE OF THE PRESENT TIME.
IS NOW READY IN
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
At all the News Depots in America.

CATHOLIC GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
HAYDOCK'S BIBLE, most superb binding; LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN, in gorgeous velvet and morocco bindings; PRAYER BOOKS, in every variety of splendid and rich bindings.
At no other establishment in America can a finer or richer stock of Catholic articles be found for the Holidays than at the old-established Catholic house of EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, No. 599 Broadway, up stairs.

A SPLENDID HOLIDAY GIFT.
WORCESTER'S ROYAL QUARTO
PICTORIAL DICTIONARY,
IN DIFFERENT STYLES OF BINDING.
The best in Definitions.
The best in Pronunciation.
SWAN, BREWER & TILESTON, Boston.
Sold by all Booksellers.

SANTA CLAUS APPROVES OF THEM.
THE MARTIN AND NELLY STORIES!
THE MARTIN AND NELLY STORIES!
THE MARTIN AND NELLY STORIES!
Published by BROWN & TAGGARD, Boston.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee a primary election will be held at the headquarters of the Association, Lincoln Hall, No. 189 East Houston-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1861, for the purpose of choosing officers of the Association and delegates to the various Committees for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
J. B. RYERSON,
First Vice-President, Acting President.
CHARLES H. GROVES, Secretary.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, the members of the Association will meet at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers, and delegates to the Central Committee, for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 9 o clock. J. B. LAWRENCE,
WM. KELLOCK, GEO. GAMBS, } Secretaries.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee, an election will be held at Headquarters, No. 178 Prince-st., upon FRIDAY EVENING, 27th inst., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Central Committees for the incoming year. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M. ANDREW BLEAKLEY, President.
WILLIAM PATTERSON, CHAS. H. YEOMAN, } Secretaries.

FOURTH WARD.—IN PURSUANCE TO THE call of the Republican Central Committee, the Fourth Ward Republican Association will hold a Primary Election on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1861, at No. 375 Pearl-st., to elect delegates to the Central and Young Men's Committees. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
HENRY H. HUELAT, President.
MORRIS FRIEDSAM, WM. PHAIR, } Secretaries.

THE ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at their Headquarters No. 21 Avenue D, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., for the purpose of electing officers of the Association, and delegates to the Old and Young Men's Central Committees for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
PHILIP KEILEY, President.
CORNELIUS DONELSON, Secretary.

21ST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee, a special meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at No. 435 4th-av., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central Committees, and officers of the Association for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
SPENCER KIRBY, President.
J. SOLIS RITTERBAND, Secretary.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the Association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1861, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central and Young Men's Committees, also to elect officers of the Association and an Executive Committee for the Ward.
AUG. F. DOW, President.
N. D. THAYER, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election for Delegates to the various Republican Committees and Officers of the Association for the ensuing year, will be held at the headquarters, No. 245 8th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1861. Polls open from 7 till 9 o'clock. ALEX. McLEOD, President.
H. C. PARKE, S. A. YEOMANS. } Secretaries.

THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF the Fourteenth Ward will meet, in pursuance to a call of the Central Committee, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, to elect delegates to the various Committees and officers of the Association. The polls will be opened from 7 until 9 o'clock. HUGH BENNETT, President.
JOHN B. SHARP, GEO. B. DORIS, } Secretaries.

NINETEENTH WARD.—A PRIMARY ELECTION of the 19th Ward Republican Association will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 27, 1861, at Landmann's, corner of 69th-st and 3d-av., at 7 o'clock.
JOHN RYAN, President.
ALLAN COOPER, S. W. VALENTINE, } Secretaries.

A MEETING OF THE SECOND WARD Republican Association will be held at No. 293 Pearl-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, to elect delegates to the Central Committee. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.
By order, JAMES MANNING, President.
M. C. FORDHAM, Secretary.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

LADIES FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; SOME AS LOW AS
Ten, Twelve, and Fifteen Dollars each, at
G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

LADIES GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
Of all descriptions—some as low as $25 each—warranted correct time-keepers. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

CHOICE CARTES DE VISITE
OF
WHITTIER'S BAREFOOT BOY.
Photographed by Black from the beautiful painting of Swain. Also, the companion, by the same artist, of
THE LITTLE MATCH GIRL.
Price each 25 cents.
Sent by mail by
J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston.
Send for a list of select cards.

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cure of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50 cents per box. Apply at No. 405 Grand-st., in the fancy-store.

MILITARY.

CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS, No. [illegible] BROADWAY,
New-York, [illegible].

By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, JAMES B. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.

By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.

Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.

The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.

As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, should embrace this opportunity. JAMES B. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, now at the seat of War.

The pay of soldiers in this regiment is
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH. ($17.)

A few more riggers, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for

COMPANIES F AND H.

None but sound and competent men need apply.

Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.

One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.

Enlistment for three years or during the war.

Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. Wm. Linn Tidball, Commanding.
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts. P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. PAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATTICE, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

Seamen, ordinary seamen, boatmen and others wanted for the United States Marine Artillery. W. A. Howard, Colonel Commanding. Pay $20 per month and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Also, a great inducement in the shape of Prize Money. Seamen and others joining the U. S. M. A. will find it greatly to their advantage as two complete outfits are furnished them free of all expense. Those having families can leave allotment tickets for any member thereof. Apply to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts., New-York.

ATTENTION CAVALRY.

Wanted immediately, for the only cavalry regiment authorized to be raised, one Orderly Sergeant, two farriers, two musicians, one saddler, one wagoner, three Sergeants and twenty-five able-bodied men. Apply to Lieut. CAMPBELL, at Mahoney's, corner of Beach and Hudson sts., N. Y.; also, to John W. White, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,

No. 476 Broadway.

WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—

Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilfo [illegible], writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, MASS.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREENWICH, N. J., [illegible] 1861.
Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, [illegible]
DEAR SIRS: I have been using [illegible] Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently [illegible] a great relief to me when annoyed with [illegible] throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt [illegible] quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.
I at least have been soothed and comforted by the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. [illegible],
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

GAS FIXTURES, &c.
STEPHEN PHILBIN,
No. 707 Broadway,
offers for sale, at reduced prices, a splendid assortment of
GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, (Direct importation,)
Consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
Plumbing and Gas-fitting attended to [illegible] No. [illegible]-st. and No. 2 Astor House, Ba[illegible].

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.—
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE.
HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice, with Glycerine, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Sold by druggists generally.
Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of [illegible] cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS, THE WELL-KNOWN author of the Electrical Theory of the Universe, and of the Electrical Circulation of the Blood, has associated with him the celebrated Dr. A. WILLIAMS, Professor of Electrical Therapeutic Science, and opened rooms at No. 72 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., for the cure of all acute and chronic diseases by a richly-discovered mode of applying electricity in all its forms to the human system, accompanied by the use of the electro-magnetic bufftine, and highly approved and recommended to be used in practice by the French Medical Board in Paris. Our mode of applying the electric currents is entirely different from all other electricians in this country, and we cure where even medicine fails! Let the afflicted call and try us, and then judge us by our works.
☞ All consultations free. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 26, 1861.

$[illegible]	U. S. 6s,'62..Reg.	96	75	Pacific M. S. Co...	86½
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1867....	87	100	do.........s30	86
2,000	U. S. 6s,'81..Reg.	96	25	do.........b30	86½
2,000	U. S. 6s,'81..Cou.	90	300	do...........	86¼
2,000	Us S. 5s,,74..Cou.	80½	50	do.........s10	86¼
6,000	Ind. St. 6s.ex int.	75	100	do...........	87
2,000	do.........	75½	10	do...........	87¼
23,000	Ten. State 6s, '90	41¾	50	do.........s10	87¼
20,000	Virginia State 6's	47	30	do...........	87¼
1,000	N. Car. State 6's.	59	255	N. Y. Cen. R.....b3	77
17,000	Missouri State 6's	38¾	450	do...........	76⅞
5,000	do............	38⅞	75	Little Miami R....	76
25,000	do............	39	860	Erie Railway.......	26¾
1,000	Cal. State 7's....	78	50	do.........b30	27
1,000	do............	77⅞	200	do...........	27
2,000	do.......b10	78	150	Erie Railway Pref..	47¾
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6's.s15	91	100	Hud. Riv. R........	38
1,000	do............	91	450	Harlem Railroad....	10½
10,000	E. R. 4th M. Bds.	72	50	Mich. Cen. R.......c	45½
23,000	H. Riv. 3d M. Bs.	75	350	do.........b3	45½
1,000	Har. 1st M. B....	96	50	M. S. & N. I. R.....	17¾
1,000	M. C. 8 ℔ ct. B. Old	90	50	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S	38¾
1,000	M. C. 8 ℔c. 1st M. S.		100	do...........	38⅜
	F. Con. B........	91	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	57¾
1,000	do............	90¾	600	do...........	58
1,000	M. So. 1st M. B..	80	50	Clev. & Pitts. R....	13¾
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	84½	85	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R,	101
3,000	do............	84	250	G. & C. R. ex d...b3	64½
20,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	10	1100	Clev. & Tol. R......	30½
2,000	Del. L. & W. R. 1 M	96½	100	do.........b60	31
13,000	Gal. & Ch. 1st M.	99	550	Chi. & R. I. R.....	46¼

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	86	350	N. Y. Cen. R.......	77¼
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	90¼	50	do.........b30	77¼
2,000	do..........	90	50	do.........b10	77¼
1,000	Mich. State 6s,'78	79	300	Erie Railway......	27¼
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	41	200	do...........	27¼
2,000	Virginia State 6s	47	200	do.........b30	27⅛
6,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '77.	80¼	300	Erie R. Preferred...	49
12,000	Ill. CanalReg.B.	78	50	do.........b10	49
5,000	California St. 7s.	78½	150	Gal. & Chi. R.......	64½
3,000	do.........b10	78¾	40	Harlem R. Prefer'd	27
4,000	Brook. City W. L.	97	50	do...........	26¾
20	Union Bank........	82	25	Mich. Central R....	46¼
50	Continental Bank..	73	200	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	18
50	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	82½	110	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	38¼
50	Pac. M. Steam. Co..	88½	250	Panama R...ex div.	108
150	do.........b30	88½	100	Ill. Cen. R. scrip....	58⅜
125	do...........	88¼	150	do...........	58⅜
[illegible]	do.........s30	88	400	Clev. & Tol. R......	34¼
[illegible]	do...........	88	550	Chic. & R. Isl'd R...	47
[illegible]	do.........s60	87½	50	Ch., B. & Qn. R..b10	53⅜
[illegible]	do.........s60	87¾	100	do...........	53⅜
[illegible]	do.........s60	87¾			

THURSDAY, Dec. 26—P. M.

The Stock Market, after the Christmas recess, opened somewhat unsettled early in the forenoon, but soon after assumed a temper of firmness, which continued throughout the day. The rumor current on Tuesday afternoon about MASON and SLIDELL was not confirmed, and so far as this had influenced the prices of that day, there was some disappointment expressed. At the same time there was an undercurrent of strength in the bidding for Stocks which carried up prices over the best sales of Tuesday, for nearly all departments of the list. At the Second Board, this afternoon, the demand was quite marked, beginning with United States 6 ℔ cents of 1881, at 90½@90 for the coupon issue, and running through Pacific Mail, Panama and the General Railway Shares. The advance in Panama since Tuesday, is 4½ ℔ cent., that is, 108 ex-dividend, equivalent to 114, against 109½ ℔ cent. Pacific Mail sold as high as 87¾, option of the seller to deliver any time within sixty days. Erie Common Shares sold at 27½, Preferred Shares at 49, Illinois Central 58⅜, Toledo 31½@31⅜, and Rock Island at 47 ℔ cent. Later in the afternoon the market was less buoyant in prices, but with considerable business doing, closing higher than on Tuesday, the last bids being about as follows:

New-York Central.....	76⅞	Mich. Central........	46⅛
Erie...........	27	Michigan Guaranteed....	38⅛
Erie Preferred........	47¾	Toledo...........	31
Pacific...........	87½	Galena...........	63¾
Panama...........	108	U. S. 6s, 1881........	90
Rock Island...........	46¾	Missouris...........	39¼

The markets for Money and Exchange after the Christmas holiday, open quiet. The rate for demand Loans on the street is 7 ℔ cent., with an easy supply, and occasional transactions at 6 ℔ cent. on first-class collateral. In Mercantile paper, outside of Bank, we hear of no important transactions, nearly all the approved signatures within 90 days and 4 months, date being absorbed at Bank at 7 ℔ cent. The Treasury Department make another call of $3,500,000 on the Associated Banks for Friday, which will further reduce their Specie average, though the Money will be immediately disbursed by the Government, on drafts already ordered from Washington. The Sub-Treasury will pay this day week, Thursday, Jan. 2, the January interest on all the Public Debt of the United States, including 3 ℔ cent. on $50,000,000 recently taken by the Banks of date July 1, and also the interest on all outstanding 6 ℔ cent. Treasury Notes of the Government. The Exchange on London to-day is 110¾@110½ for Bankers' bills and 109@109½ for Merchant bills. The rates on the Continent are as follows:

Paris—60 days' sight, ℔ dollar..........	5f. 12½c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ℔ dollar..........	5f. 7½c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ℔ guilder.........	41½c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ℔ marc banco.....	37c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ℔ florin..........	42c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ℔ rix dollar..........	80c.

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares;

New-York...........	80	Shoe & Leather........	75
Union...........	82	Continental, ex div....	69½
State of New-York....	75½	Marine...........	85
American Exchange...	76	Importers' and Traders'	91
Metropolitan........	75	Park...........	90
Market...........	75		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes.......	90½	Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts..	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64 ex c.	97	Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. ass'd bs	57
Erie firsts, '68..........	101	Northern Ia. firsts.......	80
Erie thirds, '83..........	83	M. S. & N. In. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	77
Erie fourths, '80..........	72	Ill Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75......	84
Erie fifths, '88..........	66	Hannibal & St. J. firsts	28
Buff., N. Y. & E. firsts.	71	Gal. & Chi. firsts........	99
Hudson firsts, '69.......	104	Chi. & Rock I. firsts.....	96
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	94	L. E. Wabash firsts....	72½
Hudson thirds, '75......	75	Del., Lack & W. firsts..	96½
Harlem firsts, '69-'73...	96	Lack & W. Bonds.......	92
Harlem seconds, '64.....	92½	Clev. & Tol. firsts. s. f.	77
Harlem thirds, '68......	74	Prairie DuC. firsts pf'd	77
Mich. Cent. 8 ℔ c.' '69-72	90	PrairieDuC. seconds pfd	53½
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ℔ c. 82.	90	Prairie DuC. 1st m.......	80

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union, interested in the negotiations of the Government, for the last week, compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1860, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, Dec. 21..	$155,784,230	$124,897,584	$36,813,369	$8,559,361
Boston, Dec. 23......	65,618,783	28,060,411	10,089,365	6,112,133
Phila., Dec. 23......	31,060,001	22,548,413	7,167,266	2,113,650
Total...........	$252,463,014	$175,506,408	$54,070,000	$16,785,144
Last week........	254,798,213	180,135,629	56,476,869	17,062,350
Last year........	230,399,490	118,617,105	27,344,302	17,292,527

The following January half-yearly Dividends have been announced:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Panama Company........	6	Bank of North America..	3½
Metropolitan Bank........	3	Manhattan Gas........	5
Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn..	5	Seventh Ward Bank.....	5
Tradesmen's Bank........	3		

The following are the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company for the third week of December:

	1860.	1861.
Freight...........	$11,907 00	$34,203 30
Passengers........	5,693 67	5,823 31
Mails, &c..........	1,000 00	1,000 00
Total...........	$18,600 67	$41,026 61

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad earned the third week in December:

1860..........	$19,402	1861..........	$23,119
Increase..........			$3,717

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the third week in December were:

1861..........	$44,924 90	1860..........	$25,622 87
Increase..........			$19,302 03

The following are the official notices of Mr. CISCO, in regard to Treasury Bonds of Oct. 1, and the January interest on the two years' 6 ℔ cents. Treasury Notes:

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER
OF THE UNITED STATES,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1861.

United States three years 7.3-10 ℔ cent. Bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1861, are now ready to be issued at this office in exchange for gold coin or United States Demand Notes. In addition to the principal, the purchaser will be required to pay the accrued interest upon said Bonds up to the date of issue inclusive.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER
OF THE UNITED STATES,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

Holders of the two years Treasury Notes bearing interest at 6 ℔ cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, issued under the act of 2d March, 1861, are informed that the interest on such Notes to the 1st of January, 1862, will be paid at this office after that day, provided that such Notes, with a schedule signed by the holder thereof, showing the number, date and amount of each note, together with the interest due thereon to said 1st January, are lodged here three days beforehand for verification and stamping.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

The following are the quotations of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS for Currency and Specie:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-England......	¼@ —	Ohio and State Bk. of Indiana.......	¼@ —
New-York State...	¼@ —	Kentucky..........	2@ —
East New-Jersey..	¼@ —	Illinois..........	3@65
West New-Jersey..	¼@ —	Missouri..........	15@50
Pennsylvania.....	1½@ —	Michigan..........	1@ —
Philadelphia.....	¼@ —	Canada..........	1½@ —
Baltimore........	¼@ —	Wisconsin..........	5@65
Wheeling, Va.....	5 @ —		

SPECIE—SILVER.

Mexican Dollars.......	$1 04	English Silver....	4 75@4 80
Spanish Dollars.......	1 08	Species..........	1 06
Five-franc Pieces.....	95	Old Am. Half Dollars..	1 02
French Crowns........	1 08	Old Am. Quarter Dollars	1 01
German Crowns........	1 06	Spanish Quarters, ℔ oz	1 19
Prussian Thalers......	69	Spanish ⅛th & 1-16th.	
Guilders..............	39		

GOLD.

Victoria Sovereigns...	$4 85	Ten Guilder Pieces..	$3 97
Old Sovereigns........	4 83	Spanish Doubloons....	16 30
Twenty Francs.........	3 83	Patriot Doubloons.....	15 45
Ten Thaler Pieces.....	7 82	Gold, Am. Old..	5 ℔ c. prem

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $443,036, including $89,277 on account of the Loan and $107,000 for Customs; Payments, $2,329,655, including redeemed 6 ℔ cent. notes. Balance this afternoon, $2,124,415.

Commercial News by the Niagara.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1861.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Flour quiet, but steady, at 30s.@34s. Wheat steady; red Western and red Southern 10s.@13s.; white Western and Southern 12s.@13s. 9d. Corn easier; sales of yellow and mixed at 33s. 3d.

PROVISIONS.—Beef firm and active. Pork steady. Bacon firm. Lard inactive, at 47s.@52s. Produce tending downward; sales at 50s.@51s.

PRODUCE—Ashes firm, at 37s. 6d. for pots, and 36s. 6d. for pearls. Resin dull, at 13s.@13s. 6d. for common. Spirits Turpentine, no sales. Sugar quiet and slightly lower. Coffee, sales small. Rice quiet. Linseed dull and declined, 1s. Linseed oil easier; sales at 35s. 6d.@36s. Cod oil firm, at £40.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 14.

BARING'S circular reports WHEAT dull, and 1s. lower. FLOUR steady. IRON firm. SUGAR easier. TEA very dull, at 1s. 1d. for common Congou. COFFEE tending downward. RICE firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominal, at 66s. 6d. RESIN quiet, at 13s. 3d.@13s. 6d. for common. TALLOW declining; sales at 51s. SPERM OIL firmer. COD OIL steady, at £41. LINSEED OIL dull, at 34s. 6d.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Business has been small in American securities. Illinois Central Shares, 49¾@48¾ discount. Erie Shares, 24¾@25¾.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 13th were dull and drooping, but closed steady at the rates of the previous day. There was rather more demand for discount, and the best bills were done at 2¾ ℔ cent.

THE VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Dec. 15.

COTTON—Sales yesterday, 4,000 bales. The market closed flat, at unchanged rates.

BREADSTUFFS quiet, but steady.

PROVISIONS firm. LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 14.

Consols closed at 90¾@90⅞ for money.

Illinois Central shares, 49¾@48¾ discount. Erie shares, 24¾@25¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 26, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 28 bbls. Ashes, 9,450 bbls. Flour, 535 sacks of Corn Meal, 675 bushels Wheat, 413 bushels Corn, 154 bushels Rye, 13,745 bushels Oats, 4,526 packages Provisions, 1,087 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls., at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is quiet, as buyers are reluctant to pay asking prices. Middlings are generally held at 37c.@39c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in limited demand and prices are depressed. The reported sales, since our last, have been 13,500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 25@$5 35; inferior to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 75, mainly at $5 50@$5 65; rejected do., do., at $5 15@$5 35; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 25@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 60@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State..........	$5 25	@$5 35
Extra State..........	5 50	@ 5 75
Superfine Western..........	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois....	5 50	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan..........	5 60	@ 6 30
Inferior extra Ohio..........	5 70	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands..........	5 95	@ 6 65
Fancy Genessee..........	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Genessee..........	5 95	@ 6 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri......	5 85	@ 6 90

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy; sales 950 bbls., at $5 50@$6 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive, including superfine at $5 30@$5 35; extra at $5 55@$6 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 520 bbls. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $3 10@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey; $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quite dull, to-day, and prices are somewhat nominal. Shippers are reluctant to buy freely. The reported sales reach 21,000 bushels, including Canada White at $1 40; White Western, $1 44; Amber do. at $1 40@$1 42; Red Western, inferior to good, (Winter,) at $1 35@$1 38; Amber Wisconsin at $1 33; Milwaukee Club, $1 30@$1 32; Racine Spring, $1 28; Chicago Spring, $1 25; Red State, at $1 32½ ℔ bushel. Corn is inactive and depressed; sales 43,000 bushels, at 63c.@64c. afloat, for poor to prime Mixed Western, 63c. for sound do. in store; 64½c.@65c. for Western Yellow, ℔ bushel. Oats are plenty and heavy, including Canadian at 40c.@41c.; Western at 40½c.@41½c., State at 41½c.@42½c., and Jersey at 39c.@41c. ℔ bushel. Rye is in moderate demand, at 80c.@83c. ℔ bushel; sales 4,200 bushels. Barley is inactive; sales, 7,300 bushels, including Canadian at 71c.@77c., and State at 70c.@73c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request and firm at 70c.@65c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are moderately inquired for, including new, at 15c.@23c. ℔ lb.

METALS—The demand has been limited to-day. Prices have not varied materially.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request, including common at $5 50@$5 62½ ℔ 310 lbs. Nothing really new in Tar or Crude Turpentine.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and drooping. Sales 700 bbls., at $12@$12 75 for Mess; $13 for Prime Mess; and $8 25@$9 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4¾c.@5c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are inactive, at 4½c.@6½c. for Hams, 3¾c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues in lively request, at steady rates; sales 1,800 boxes, at 6½c.@7½c. ℔ lb. Lard is declining; sales 1,950 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 8c.@8¾c., ℔ lb. Beef is inactive but firm; sales, since our last, 180 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 for new repacked Mess ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$20 50; India Mess, $23 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 11c.@16c. for Western, and 16c.@22c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 6c.@8c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 800 bags East India on terms not ascertained.

SEED—Calcutta Linseed has been in fair demand at $2 30@$2 35 ℔ bushel.

SPICES—Sales 2,300 bags Pepper on terms not disclosed.

SUGARS—Sales 700 hhds., including Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8¾c., and Cuba at 7¼c.@8¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 70,000 lbs., part at 9½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls. at 19c.@19½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Light engagements have been reported, to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d. @ 9½d.; Corn, 8¾d. @ 9½d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 6s. ℔ tc.; Pork, 4s.@5s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d., and by steamer, 90s.: Tallow, 32s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ℔ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 3s.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ℔ bushel; Pork at 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Hops, ½d. ℔ lb.; Cheese, 35s.@40s., and by steamer, 90s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ℔ ton. For Cork and a market, a bark with Wheat on private terms. For Havre—Flour, 65c.@70c. ℔ bbl.; and Wheat, 18c. ℔ bushel. For Antwerp—Wheat, 12½d. ℔ bushel.

Provision Trade of Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Dec. 25.

The weather continued remarkably fair up to Saturday night, when a light rain fell, which froze on the earth, and Sunday it turned to sleet. This was followed by a high wind and a light fall of snow on Monday morning. In the fore part of the week the temperature was too high for pork packing, but it became cool, Friday; and since then has been as favorable as could have been desired. Large receipts and the warm weather depressed prices to $3; but when the weather became cool the receipts fell off, and this decline has, in part, recovered. The course of the market during the week was as follows: Wednesday, large receipts and warm weather depressed the market, and prices declined to $3 10@$3 25. Thursday, continued large receipts, and a high temperature, further depressed prices to $3@$3 10, and at the close $3 was the outside rate offered for the best. Friday the weather was better, and the demand improved and prices ruled firm at $3@$3 10. Saturday the receipts were light and the weather as favorable as could have been desired, and prices were again higher, closing at $3 10@$3 25. Monday the foreign news dampened the feeling, and this depression increased as the day passed on, and on 'Change packers and buyers of pork and lard, were generally disposed to hold off, and the market closed dull at $3 10@$3 20. Yesterday the receipts were light and the weather good, but there was no life in the trade, and the market closed languid at $3 10@$3 20. The receipts for the week, the season, and comparatively some previous seasons, have been as follows:

By Railways..........	52,813
By River..........	1,092
From Kentucky..........	6,908
Driven in..........	4,506
Slaughtered at Plainville..........	3,000
Slaughtered at Newtown..........	1,000
Total for the week..........	68,819
Previously reported..........	213,881
Total this season..........	282,700

1860..........	263,363	1854..........	275,665
1859..........	372,876	1853..........	279,875
1858..........	336,946	1852..........	332,340
1857..........	261,353	1851..........	282,822
1856..........	312,702	1850..........	265,335
1855..........	328,885		

It will be seen that the receipts so far are about 20,000 greater than last season, up to this date. The demand for provisions has been fair, but at no time active, and there have been some fluctuation in prices, under the news from England, or Washington, from day to day. The English and Irish packers have been doing very little, but have been preparing what they have already cut for shipment, with all the expedition imaginable. Mess Pork declined to $9 in the fore part of the week, but subsequently advanced to $9 25 for the best city brands, second class selling at $9, closing dull and heavy at these rates, and good city brands sold yesterday at $9. The demand has been chiefly speculative, though there has been a good deal taken to Canada and the East; the market closed heavy. Lard declined to 6¾c.@7c., the latter rate for Prime, but the demand improved toward the close, and 7c. for Prime in tcs. and 7¼c. in bbls. were the rates asked, but at the close it was bought at 7c. in bbls. and 6¾c. in tcs., and more sellers than buyers at these rates. The closing rates for green meats were 2c. and 3¼c. for Shoulders and Hams, and buyers not offering over 3c. for Hams, at the close.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 16, 17, 2, 3, 6, 8.

Charitable Uses—Bequests to the American Bible, Tract, and other Societies Sustained.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Grover.

Sherwood, executor, &c., vs. The American Bible Society, The Tract Society, The Colonization Society and others.—This case was stated in the TIMES of Dec. 13, and it will be remembered that the action was brought to defeat certain bequests to the Societies made defendants therein, and obtain a judicial construction of the will making the devises.

The court has now made the following order:

Judgment declaring the legacies to the Bible, Tract and Colonization Societies valid, and to be paid by plaintiff from the estate of the testatrix, with costs, to be adjusted. Judgment declaring the legacy to the Orcutt Mission invalid, and no costs to either party, as against the other, as to the Mission.

More About the Liquor Cases.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Board of Excise vs. Bernard Carberry.—Motion was made in this case on behalf of the Liquor Dealers' Society, to have the complaint set aside, as also in a number of other cases, on the ground that the suits were commenced without authority by Messrs. Sickles & Cushing; and that the complaints contained no evidence that there was a violation of the law as charged. It will be remembered that about fifty such complaints were recently dismissed.

A motion was also made to have a number of judgments (about fifty) taken by default against as many defendants, set aside for like reasons.

Decision was reserved.

J. M. Smith and John McKeon for motion.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Grover.

Warner vs. Wicks.—Motion for new trial denied, with $10 costs.

Brown vs. Duncan et al.—Motion for new trial granted upon payment by defendants of costs of former trial, to be adjusted, and $10 costs of opposing motion.

Butterfield vs. Henrich.—Attorneys for plaintiff will send report for plaintiff for $326 47, for which I decide plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Scott et al. vs. Williams et al.—Memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

The Croton River Bank vs. Foster and Jones, Administrators, &c.—Motion to compel plaintiffs to discover their books denied, with liberty to renew, &c.

Unionism in Arkansas—Reports of a Gentleman from that State.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1861.

I have just had a conversation with WM. A. D. THOMMASSON, formerly of New-London, Conn., but for ten years past a resident of Arkansas, and for the last five years, of Dover, in Pope County. He fully confirms the statements that have been published in relation to the existence of a Union feeling in that State; but represents it as being much more extensive and decided than we have heretofore supposed. It is kept down, as in other seceded States, by the reign of terror which has been instituted by the rebels. Hearing of the approach of the National army, under FREMONT, and understanding that it would march upon Memphis, by way of Little Rock, the Unionists had made arrangements to rise and assist in crushing out treason in the State. They held secret consultations—having pass-words, and other signs of recognition—and were only waiting for the appearance of FREMONT'S columns to spring to arms. About the time of the withdrawal of the troops from Springfield, they were betrayed in some of the counties, and quite a large number are now in the hands of the rebels, and will probably be tried for their lives—or what is more in character, be hung or shot without any trial at all. Mr. THOMMASSON came up in the direction of PRICES' camp, bringing a load of provisions, in order to cover his escape. After reaching Lawrence County, he abandoned his team and made his way north, until he came up with the rear division of the National army. Quite a number had escaped from the vicinity of Dover, most of whom had entered into Missouri regiments for the purpose of having a slap at the rebels who had driven them from their homes. Mr. T. is incapacitated for active service, having pretty much lost the use of one arm. He says that from all the information he could get, PRICE'S force and his resources, have been greatly exaggerated by the accounts published in the northern papers. He saw, at Sedalia, a Union man who left Pope County about two weeks after he left, who represented to him that the excitement growing out of the rumored expedition down the Mississippi, and out of the operations of the National fleet on the coast, amounted almost to a panic. Men were leaving in large numbers for Memphis and other points on the river, but arms were very scarce, a large proportion of the men having nothing but shot guns.

The Union men of Arkansas, said Mr. T., are hoping and praying for the time to come when they may show their loyalty to the Government, and when they may assist in putting down this wicked rebellion. They have but few arms, and are isolated, having the Missourians, under PRICE, at the north of them, with active and vindictive enemies all around them. But the spirit of loyalty was there, and could not be crushed out.

He represents, also, that there is not so much danger to be apprehended from the Southwestern Indian Tribes as was at one time supposed. A majority of them, on a better understanding of the question, have shown themselves to be loyal. He thinks that, take them altogether, the warriors will be two to one for the Union.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

St. Andrew........	Glasgow..........	New-York....	Dec. 7
Arago........	Southampton..	New-York....	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian........	Liverpool........	Portland........	Dec. 12
Niagara........	Liverpool........	Boston........	Dec. 14
Hammonia........	Southampton..	New-York....	Dec. 18
Etna........	Liverpool........	New-York....	Dec. 18
Norwegian........	Liverpool........	Portland........	Dec. 19
John Bell........	Glasgow..........	New-York....	Dec. 21
Asia........	Liverpool........	New-York....	Dec. 21
Bremen........	Southampton..	New-York....	Dec. 25
Kangaroo........	Liverpool........	New-York....	Dec. 25
Bohemian........	Liverpool........	Portland........	Dec. 26
Canada........	Liverpool........	Boston........	Dec. 28
Borussia........	Southampton..	New-York....	Jan. 1
North American........	Liverpool........	Portland........	Jan. 2

FROM AMERICA.

Jura........	Portland........	Liverpool........	Dec. 28
Edinburgh........	New-York........	Liverpool........	Jan. 24
City of Washingt'n..	New-York........	Liverpool........	Dec. 28
America........	New-York........	Liverpool........	Jan. 1
Arago........	New-York........	Southampton....	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian........	Portland........	Liverpool........	Jan. 4
St. Andrew........	New-York........	Glasgow........	Jan. 7
Niagara........	Boston........	Liverpool........	Jan. 8
Asia........	New-York........	Liverpool........	Jan. 15
John Bell........	New-York........	Glasgow........	Jan. 21

Departure of European Mails.

Mails for Europe will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at..........	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........	5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at..........	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, positively without pain or danger, can do so under the new chemically purified chloroform, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

RICH, ELEGANT AND USEFUL
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
THE LARGEST STOCK,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL STYLES AND PATTERNS
OF
GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL AND
PEN CASES
In the market, is to be found at
A. MORTON'S,
No. 25 Maiden-lane.
Prices from 75 cents to $25.

These can be put up and sent safely by mail to the Patriots in the Army and Navy, to Friends in any part of the country, and even *some* parts of South Carolina.

WALKING CANES.

USEFUL AND ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Gold, Silver and Ivory Mounted
WALKING CANES
Of every description and price, from
25 cents to $40.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST
AND
BEST ASSORTMENT
In the City, can be found at
A. COX'S SON'S,
No. 25 Maiden-lane.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENT.—"LE Bouquet Imperial," the perfume Princess Clotilde called "delightful," and of which Prince Napoleon ordered $50 worth to be sent to the Palais Royal, Paris, sold by the manufacturer, GEO. REYNOLDS, No. 260 Court-st., Brooklyn, and by druggists and perfumers generally, at 50 cents per bottle.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—LADIES' TRAVELING and shopping bags, jewel cases, &c., &c., a beautiful and useful article for presents. JOHN CATTNACH, trunk manufacturer and importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazeteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California, and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS
OF
LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher:

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military May and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours, J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Esq.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

$150.000 CASH TRADE.—TO DRY GOODS JOBBERS.—A salesman, with a cash trade of the above amount, located in the States of New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, wishes a place in a house keeping a general stock. The advertiser has an experience of eleven years' traveling and constant drumming. Unexceptional references given. Address H. B. K., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

$3.000 WANTED AS CAPITAL IN A new article, where the demand is much greater than can be supplied. The business is substantial, and net profits one hundred per cent. on the sales, which can be fully understood when an interview is brought about. Address A., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

$350 TO $400 WILL PURCHASE AN interest in a good paying, well established business in the City; no night work; would be suitable for two genteel young men. Apply immediately at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & CO.,
STATIONERS, PAPER DEALERS,
ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
AND PRINTERS,
No. 149 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.,

Are prepared to furnish everything in their line of the best quality, and on reasonable terms.

Merchants, officers of banks, railroad and insurance companies, will find it to their interest to call before purchasing.

Our location will be found convenient to merchants who have moved up town, and to out-of-town dealers stopping at the hotels.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DIARIES FOR 1862—ALL SIZES AND styles, for sale by the publishers, FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

INSTRUCTION.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS.—An experienced teacher, with a beautiful and healthy location near the City, has two vacancies, ages from 5 to 11 preferred. Terms reasonable. Address A. B., Box No. 1,618 New-York Post-office.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A GRADUATE OF SOME RESPECTable College, to teach two or three hours daily in a Boy's Select school, in the City; compensation, room and board in the family of the Principal. Address, this week, with real name and qualifications, PRECEPTOR, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF NEW and second-hand furniture, suitable for a large boarding-house, will be taken in exchange for a good brick house, located in the most improving part of Brooklyn. The mortgage is small. The exchange must be made on a cash basis. Address JOHN CAVANAGH, northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av., New-York City.

DRY GOODS.

THE EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO BUY
ELEGANT FANCY ARTICLES,
At WHOLESALE PRICES,
IS DRAWING TO A CLOSE.
The Importing House of
NORTH, SHERMAN & CO.,
Are still opening New Articles
FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT
NO. 449 BROADWAY.
Fans, Work-boxes and Writing Desks.
Jewelry, Perfumery, Stationery, Dolls, &c.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.

At reduced prices.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
PLUSH AND LIONSKIN CLOAKS, in a great variety.
All new styles, at retail, at reduced prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

310 CANAL-STREET. 310 FINE MINK FURS, COLLARS AND MUFFS, CHOICE ROYAL ERMINE.

A fine selection of dark-colored Mink at reasonable prices.
For Holiday Presents.
J. J. BENSON,
Canal-st., exactly opposite Mercer.

NO. 759 BROADWAY.

PRESENTS FOR ALL SEASONS.
And the most agreeable favors for ladies are
TUCKER'S
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
Commencing at $5.
Flowers, for decorative purposes, 12 cents per bunch.

ASSORTMENT UNEQUALED

Of useful articles for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

White French China Tea Sets, 44 ps. for Holiday Gifts	3 75
Fancy French China Tea Sets for Holiday Gifts....	7 00
SILVER PLATED ICE PITCHERS,	
For Holiday Gifts, large size, handsomely engraved.	5 00
$5, $5, $5, $5, $5.	
Silver Plated Cake Baskets for Holiday Gifts......	4 50
Silver Plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, for Holiday Gifts..	15 00
Silver Plated Casters, 6 cut bottles, for Holiday Gifts	4 50
Silver Plated COFFEE URNS,	
for Holiday gifts, new pattern, finely chased.......	$10 00
$10, $10, $10, $10, $10.	
Silver-plated Teaspoons, for Holiday gifts, the doz.	1 25
Silver-plated Table-Spoons, for Holiday gifts, the doz.	4 00
Silver-plated Table-Forks, for Holiday gifts, the doz.	4 00
Ivory-handle Table-Knives, for Holiday gifts, the doz.	4 50
Ivory-handle Tea-Knives, for Holiday gifts, the doz.	4 00

ALSO,
An elegant variety of
FRENCH CHINA VASES,
for Holiday Gifts.
BISQUE FIGURES,
for Holiday Gifts.
BRONZE FIGURES,
for Holiday Gifts.
PARIAN MARBLE FIGURES,
for Holiday Gifts.
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
for Holiday Gifts.
BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS
for Holiday Gifts.
Together with a complete stock of
CHINA DINNER SETS,
Rich and Plain Cut
TABLE GLASS, &c., &c.,
At popular prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, AT LESS THAN COST.

A large wholesale stock of
LADIES' CLOTH,
BEAVER and
SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS,
will be offered at Retail at EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES.

Fully TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. may be saved by calling at No. 312 Broadway, up stairs.

CHAS. H. GRIFFIN & CO.

AT MACY'S.
EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED LACE DRAPERIES, by the yard,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE DRAPERIES, by the yard,
LACE TIDIES, &c.
From the CASH AUCTIONS of LAST WEEK, at VERY LOW PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

AT DEPERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Blankets, Sacques, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, Infants' Caps, Zouave and Garibaldi Costumes, &c., ready-made and made to order. Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night-gown Yokes; also, Ladies' ready-made Chemises, Night-gowns, Night-caps, Breakfast-caps, Zouave Chemisettes, Fluted Handkerchiefs, &c.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, from 12½c; canvas needles, &c., &c.; also slipper-patterns and worsted goods, cheap, for holiday-presents; a great variety of fancy goods, hair-nets, portmonnaies, combs and brushes, at ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, New-York. N. B. Alexandre's gloves.

FURS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHOICE SETS OF FASHIONABLE FURS,
CHEAP,
At BENSON'S,
No. 310 Canal-st.

FURS! FURS!!—FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—$150,000 worth of Ladies' Rich Furs must be sold, regardless of cost, comprising real Hudson Bay Sables, Mink, Stone, and Fitch Marten, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c., in Circular Cloaks, Carriage Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c. The whole stock must be sold by the 1st of January, in order to effect a clearance. No reasonable offer refused.

P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st., N. Y.

N. B.—A large assortment of Sleigh Robes, Gents' Collars, &c.

CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY, CLOSING at retail much below usual prices. S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING AN UNOCcupied furnished room on the second floor, front, would let it with board to a gentleman and his wife, or to one or two gentlemen; terms, including fire and gas, $8 per week; reference required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Front rooms, large closets adjoining, at No. 34 Willow-st., side entrance on Cranberry, one block from Columbia, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OVER 30, A NEATly furnished room, with breakfast, in a private family where the comforts of a quiet home could be enjoyed. Location between 5th and 7th avs., above 14th-st. Musical society an inducement and children no objection. References given and required. Address, with terms, MERCHANT, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

NO. 15 EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET—Between Broadway and 5th-av.—To let, one very fine suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, on second floor; also, three rooms on third floor. The house has all the modern improvements.

NOW VACANT—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, fronting on 5th-av., consisting of parlor, dining-room, and three bedrooms, bath, &c., in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Private table, if desired.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A PARLOR and bedroom on second story, with closets and bath attached, and breakfast, in a private family. Location somewhere near 5th-av. and 15th-st. No boarding-house keeper need apply. Address Box No. 943 Post-office.

WANTED — PLAIN BOARD, IN A PRIVATE family up town, by a gentleman, wife and child, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Address ANDERSON, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms on first floor; also, several other rooms, single or en suite, suitable for gentlemen requiring first-class rooms. No. 19 5th-av.

MACHINERY, &C.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 42d-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at depot and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON CHRISTMAS EVENING, SOMEWHERE between 7th-av. and 16th-st., and 2d-av. and 13th-st., a large GARNET BROOCH. Any one finding the same and returning it to the owner, at No. 123 West 16th-st., will be rewarded.

LOST.—ON CHRISTMAS EVE, A SMALL BLACK AND TAN TERRIER; answers to the name of "Fan." The finder will be suitably rewarded, by returning the above to No. 50 East 2[illegible]th-st., New-York.

AT NO. 481 PEARL-STREET—A LARGE quantity of cast-off clothing wanted, in large or small lots, to fill up orders from the West. First-rate prices will be given, and cash paid in current money. Address, or call on J. MARONEY, No. 481 Pearl-st., next block to Chatham.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG ENGlish Protestant woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing; lived three years in the family; best of references; can be seen, for two days, at No. 130 West 24th-st., corner 7th-av., top-floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Situation wanted, by a smart, steady Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or as good plain cook, and to assist with washing and ironing. She will be found neat, willing and obliging, and has good references. No objection to a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and Third-av., first floor up stairs, next door to the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will also assist in washing and ironing; has the best City references. Call at No. 12 West 19th-st., in the rear, near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable, competent woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; can make excellent bread and biscuit; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best recommendations from families in this City with whom she has lived. Call or address 87 3d-av., second floor.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; is a good baker, or as regular laundress and chambermaid; wages $7—City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, in a private family, or will do general housework; can take charge of a kitchen; is a good baker; good reference given. Apply at No. 117 Smith-st., Brooklyn, between Dean and Pacific sts., till Tuesday next.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 22 Concord-st., (in basement,) Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted, for a smart, capable, and very industrious girl; is an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook, and will take very moderate wages for the sake of getting a steady place; City or country; is highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED BY AN EDucated Englishwoman a situation as housekeeper or companion to an invalid. Address M. A. B., No. 29 East 16th-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN American young woman as baby's nurse; understands the entire care of an infant from its birth, or would wait on an invalid lady; is a good sewer; is kind and obliging; has no objection to teach; good testimonials can be had. Can be seen at No. 389 6th-av., near 22d-st; ring the bell at private door, next to the jeweler's.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business; can take charge of a baby from its birth; or will do chamberwork and fine washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 81 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., for two days.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—HOUSEKEEPERS will please notice, that we furnish, free of any charge, female help, such as are well qualified and highly recommended to fill any station, in City or country—cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, housekeepers, &c. Call at LOWERRE'S first-class Agency, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—N. B. Positively none but nice, tidy, sober, honest, competent and obliging girls need come. Only good families and first-class servants furnished at LOWERRE'S office, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, who has thirteen years' City experience in his profession; understands the care and treatment of a gentleman's horses and carriages to perfection; has no objection to the country. Address C. E., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a Protestant young man; is single; understands his business well; is not afraid of hard work; the best of City and country reference. Apply by letter to T. D., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GENERAL BUSINESS MAN.—WANTED—An energetic young man of eight years' experience in business, in various capacities, wants employment of any kind in a respectable house where he can make himself generally useful; best of references as to character, integrity, ability, &c.; salary moderate. Address GEO. R. CLARK, No. 257 West 23d-st.

AS GROOM, DRIVER, &c.—A RESPECTAble young Protestant man desires a situation (in any part of the country) as groom, driver, &c.; he can do gardening, milking, and general work if required; is fully capable in each department; good reference. Call or address S. T., No. 9 City Hall-square, New-York.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a young man who thoroughly understands his business and can be well recommended. Call or address WAITER, cigar store, corner of 11th-st and 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN married man, to take charge of a gentleman's country residence, or could take charge of a farm; thoroughly understands taking care of cattle and horses; has no children. Address S. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, two girls—one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; only thoroughly competent and well-certified need apply, at No. 83 Columbia-st., near Fulton-ferry, Brooklyn, between 12 and 2 o'clock, Friday and Saturday.

A NURSE WANTED.—A COMPETENT PERson, with the best City reference, to take charge of an infant 18 month's of age. Apply before 1 o'clock, for two days, at No. 290 2d-av.

BOY WANTED—WHO WRITES A CLEAR, LEGible hand, to direct packages and keep a delivery book. The best of references as to honesty, &c., required. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 466 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER AND A clerk for a shipping office. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A farm of 20¾ acres, situated about half a mile east of Hart's Village, and 15 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 8 miles from the Harlem Railroad Dépôt, at Dover Plains. The mail stage passes to and from Poughkeepsie daily. A good boarding and day school within about 1½ miles, and meetings of different persuasions within a short distance. The dwelling-house is nearly new and modern built, 25 feet front by 36 feet deep on the ground. The first floor consists of a hall, two good-sized parlors, with an extension room connected by sliding doors; a lodging-room, bath-room, and water closet. Second floor, four good-sized lodging rooms, with large garret above, a wing attached to the main building for dining-room and library, with two good lodging rooms, and store room above, with a private stairway. A large cellar under the whole. A kitchen, wash-room, and milk-room, with water constantly running into the wash-room, and to the barn-yard. A large barn, 26 by 54 feet; a young orchard just coming into bearing, of apples, pears, plums, and cherries. Also, grapes, currants, strawberries, Antwerp raspberries, Lawton blackberries, &c., with a great deal of shrubbery about the place.

Also, a farm of 20¾ acres on the opposite side of the Turnpike. On the premises is a cottage and a tenant house, with a stable for two horses, and a large barn 30 by 60 feet. Will be sold separate or together. For terms, &c., apply to L. BARROW, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 360 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ¼ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—A STABLE, FIRST-CLASS, IN THE alley rear of No. 11 Washington-square. Apply at No. 27 Waverley-place, before 12 M.

TO LET—THE OLD ESTABLISHED CABINET warehouse of the late William Palmer, No. 70 East Broadway. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURnished house, in the neighborhood of Union-square, by a gentleman's family, with but one child. Apply by letter, addressed Box No. 1,182 Post-office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE

GREAT WESTERN

MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,

NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after Jan. 2, 1862. Transfer books will be closed from on and after the [illegible] inst,

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $637,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.

CHARTERED 1854.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS

For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 18th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms. We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.

By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 18, 1861.

THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, and will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next.

An election of Directors for the ensuing year will also be held on the same day. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

This Company continues to insure, as usual, on the most reasonable terms.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURsuant to the order of the Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont, a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. on the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be said at the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1862, to the order of such persons as shall have proved their bonds.

SHEPERD KNAPP, }
GEORGE BRIGGS, } Trustees.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.

WILLIAM M. PULLIS, }
SYLVANUS S. WARD, } Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 4th day of January. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Dec. 17, 1861.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No 153 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this institution, for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1862. Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

GEO. W. YOUK, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual dividend of (5) Five per Cent., on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE—Receives deposits from 25 cents to $5,000. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. This Bank has received during the past year $46,570 67 more than it has paid out.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, No. 561 and 563 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of three (3) per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 6, inclusive. E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,

Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.

JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE TWO YEARS' TREASury Notes, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, issued under the Act of the 2d of March, 1861, are informed that the interest on such Notes to the 1st of January, 1862, will be paid at this office after that day, provided that such Notes, with a schedule signed by the holder thereof, showing the number, date and amount of each note, together with the interest due thereon to said 1st of January, are lodged here three days beforehand for verification and stamping.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1861.

UNITED STATES THREE YEARS 7 3-10 per cent. bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1861, are now ready to be issued at this office in exchange for gold coin or United States demand notes. In addition to the principal the purchaser will be required to pay the accrued interest upon said bonds up to the date of issue inclusive.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day until the morning of Monday, the 6th of January.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING NOTES HAVE been obtained from us by fraud, and are without value received:

Note dated New-York, Sept. 20—3 months—$322 50.
Note dated New-York, Sept. 20—4 months—$206 37.
Note dated New-York, Sept. 14—4 months—$206 00.
Note dated New-York, Sept. 12—5 months—$246 25.
Note dated New-York, Oct. 18—60 days—$247 60.
Draft dated New-York, Sept. 10—90 days—$255 60.

FOWLE, HEWITT & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3 (three) Per Cent., payable on the first Monday of January next (6th proximo.) The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 9th January prox. GEO. I SENEY, Cashier.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Interest allowed from the 1st of January. THOS. CHRISTY, President.

RICH. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1862.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of (2½) Two and Half Per Cent. payable on and after the 2d of January next, at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1861.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1861.—FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. By order of the Board,

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2. T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1862, on $400,000 first mortgage bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

STATE OF MICHIGAN INTEREST.—THE interest due on Michigan State Bonds, 1st January, 1862, will be paid after that date at the Metropolitan Bank, by JOHN OWEN, Treasurer.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Dec. 6, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with seventy thousand gallons of the best quality, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into theee lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The three lots will de delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1, (23,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2, (32,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3, (15,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, and paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure Winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, althoughit may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ——, agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms, of the advertisement of the ——, from the office of the Lighthouse Board. Should —— offer or bid be accepted, —— request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signature and certificate. (Signature.)

(Place.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guaranty that in case the foregoing ——, of ——, be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the acceptance of said ——, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the —— of oil proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement hereto appended, under which it was made. And in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest bidder.

Witness: } Sureties.

(Place.)
(Date.)

I hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient. (Signature.)

(Place.)
(Date.)

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF The Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening

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PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—NEW-YORK, DEC. 20, 1861.—$500 REWARD.—Whereas BERNARD LEVY, who was doing business as a broker at No. 148 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, was found lying dead on the floor of his office, at the above named place, with his throat cut, on the morning of the 14th instant, and whereas it is believed that he was murdered.

Now, therefore, I, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, do, by virtue of authority vested in me, offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who committed the murder of said Levy. Said reward to be paid on the certificate of the District-Attorney, or the Judge before whom the conviction was had, that the claimants are entitled to said reward; but all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction, will be disregarded. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, Dec. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties in arrears for taxes of the current year, that the same must be paid before the 1st day of January next.

All taxes remaining unpaid on that day will be subject to a penalty at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the 30th of September last. JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, large and attractive sale of Dry Goods, Linens, Embroideries, Woolens, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers. Jackets manufactured.

Furs, Fancy Goods, &c., in great variety.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
Auctioneers, No. 29 Murray and No. 33 Warren sts.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,

BRONZE, MARBLE and ORMOLU CLOCKS, BRONZE AND PARIAN VASES AND FIGURES, MUSICAL BOXES, AND ACCORDEONS, FROM 4 TO 12 TUNES.

THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, an elegant stock of the above goods, in great variety. To be positively sold for cash. For particulars see catalogues at sale, which will be well worthy the attention of buyers.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

By BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 6½ o'clock,

STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,

Comprising a great variety, suitable for libraries and for gifts, including embellished books for children, &c. Also, a large invoice of NEW ENGLISH BOOKS, slightly damaged, to be sold for account of whom it may concern. Catalogues are ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF WINES.—HENRY H LEEDS & CO. will sell at Auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., closing sale (and positively the last this season) of first-class WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, ALES, &c., the stock of an insolvent importing and jobbing house, for many years in the Southern trade, all of which are guaranteed genuine, and according to sample and description, including pale and dark brandies, ports, sherries, Madeiras, rum, gin, whisky, &c., in casks, cases, bottles and demijohns. Also the balance of an invoice, in original cases, shipped (*vià* Montreal) by the London and Peninsular Wine Company, (the oldest in London,) comprising Don Pedro Madeira, 1844; royal golden, 1849; superior brown, 1850, and extra pale sherry, 1847; superior old port, 1842; Mantell's old imperial brandy, 1848; Jamaica rum, 1848; old Holland gin, and English wild cherry brandy. Persons desiring a stock for private use can find nothing more desirable or reliable. Also remaining unsold, a few lots belonging to an English gentleman leaving the country, viz.: a few dozen V. O. P. sherry 1844; sercial Madeira; Antigua rum 1847. A few original packages of fine sherry of one arrobe each, (about four gallons,) imported for private use. A few demijohns very old pineapple rum; do. do. of very choice old competition sherry; an invoice of guaranteed Charles Heidseick champagne, quarts and pints; old Otard brandy in demijohn; Marcobrunner Hock 1846. Also, one ullage octavo of Sazerac brandy, 1795, very choice and very rare. Also, the entire balance of fine Havana cigars remaining from sale of Dec. 20. We shall now offer the last opportunity to purchase from this fine invoice, viz.: Pureza de Mato, Cabanas, Dolce Far Niente, Flor Alburne, Alburne, Thos. D'as Don Quixotte, El Sol, Luna, Lena, Nereigas, Flor, Columbia, Britannica, Henry Clay, Punch, Seneca, consisting of Conchas, Regalias, Londres, Millao, Commune, Regalia, Britannica, Yarzenlas, Media Regalias, &c., in 10th boxes, and about 32,000 Fule Plantation cigars in barrels.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS—By EDWARD SCHENCK, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, THIS DAY and SATURDAY, 27th and 28th, a large assortment of superb fancy goods of new patterns and designs, imported this season, consisting in part of

ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
ELEGANT BRONZE FIGURES AND GROUPS.
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
PARIAN AND BISQUE FIGURES AND GROUPS.
LADIES' WORK-BOXES AND DRESSING CASES.
SUPERB ORMOLU GOODS.
SILVER-PLATED WARE.

And a large variety of elegant fancy articles to be positively sold without any reserve.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, DEC. 27, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., peremptory sale of a superb assortment of first-class manufactured Furs—every article made expressly for City trade—warranted free from any defect or damage, or no sale, consisting of beautiful Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Muffs and Cuffs; Mink Sable ditto, Stone Marten ditto, real Fitch ditto, Siberian Squirrel ditto, Siberian Squirrel-belly ditto, Imitation Fitch ditto, Chinchella ditto, large and small sizes Rock Marten ditto; Misses' and children's sets of all kinds, &c., &c. Also gents' caps, collars and gloves of various kinds.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock Over $8,000 worth of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, in the elegant residence No. 152 21st-st., near 8th-av.—rich parlor furniture, elegant piano-forte, bronzes, vases, statuary, mirrors, clocks, lace curtains, shades, elegant tables, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture of all kinds, beds, mattresses, china, glassware, carpets, &c. No postponement. All to be sold to the highest bidder.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, ON SATURDAY, DEC. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, (for account of whom it may concern, hypothecated,) a note of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company for $10,000, past due.

Also, on MONDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the same place, (for account of whom it may concern, hypothecated,) $32,000 of the 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Peoria and Oquaka Railroad Company.

B. H. SEIXAS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' AUCTION NOTICE.—THE great sale of china, glass and plated-ware, &c., &c., will be continued TO-DAY, (Friday,) over Wm. Taylor's saloon, No. 555 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AMERICA, Capt. Hockley.
NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.

AMERICA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.........SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EDINBURGH.........SATURDAY, Jan. 4

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY.........Jan. 7, 1862 | MONDAY.........March 3
TUESDAY.........Feb. 4, 1862 | SATURDAY.........March 29

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REMITTANCE TO IRELAND, &c.—TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years. Those wishing to remit money to their friends can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old-established place of business, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES free of charge, upon proofs made before him.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. HUGHES & SON are now selling the best old Bourbon, Monongahela Scotch, Irish and Rye Whiskies at the lowest market prices. A variety of fine brandies and gins constantly on hand. Also an assortment of syrups and cordials for bar and table use. We ask particular attention to our fine old cider brandy, port, sherry, Madeira, claret and other wines in variety. WM. HUGHES & SON, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND GALA WEEK.
MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO NIGHTS,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 27 and 28.
WILLIAM HANLON.
His marvelous flight through the air,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
Assisted by his two brothers, Geo. and Alfred Hanlon.
THE G. L. FOX TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS.
RAOUL; OR, THE MAGIC STAR.
AND THE SCHOOLMASTER.
SATURDAY MORNING, LAST MATINEE.
WILLIAM HANLON.
Two Comic Pantomimes.
SATURDAY EVENING, LAST PERFORMANCE,
For the benefit of
G. L. FOX.

Tickets for this evening may be procured at the Academy of Music and at the New Bowery Theatre.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee.........HENRY C. JARRETT.

LAST NIGHT.
HISTRIONIC COMBINATION.
First time in Brooklyn of the splendid comedy of
LONDON ASSURANCE.

Dazzle.........Mr. Jas. W. Wallack, Jr.
Charles Courtly.........Mr. E. L. Davenport.
Lady Gay Spanker.........Mrs. Julia Bennet Barrow.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

Dress Circle, Balcony and Parquet.........50 cents.
Secured seats.........$1 | Family Circle.........25 cents.

Seats can be secured at Sibell's, Wall-st., New-York, and at the Academy, Brooklyn, daily, from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

WALLACK'S.

Entrance in Broadway and 13th-st.
GREAT HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS—GRAND CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.
POPULAR NEW DRAMA
of
INDIAN LIFE,
INDIAN LIFE,
AND
CELEBRATED AFTERPIECE.
TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY,)

And every evening during the week, will be given, with all its magnificent scenery and appointments, entitled

UP AT THE HILLS,
UP AT THE HILLS,

With new scenery by Isherwood.

To conclude with, (first time here,) the laughable afterpiece by Buckstone, called

TOM NODDY'S SECRET,
TOM NODDY'S SECRET,

The following unequaled array of talent will appear in the EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENTS:

MR. BLAKE,
MR. FISHER,
MR. NORTON,
MR. FLOYD,
MR. G. HOLLAND,
MR. REYNOLDS,
MR. YOUNG,
MR. JOHN SEFTON,
MR. BROWNE,
MR. PARKES,
MR. PARSLOE.
MRS. HOEY,
MISS GANNON,
MISS MORANT,
MRS. SLOAN,
MISS HENRIQUES,
MISS CROCKER,
MISS MILLER,
MISS CARMAN,
MISS SCHLEM.

MR. WALLACK

Has the honor to announce the commencement of the series of

STANDARD COMEDIES
FOR
MONDAY, Dec. 30, 1861.
THE ROTATION OF THE THREE FIRST PLAYS
as follows:
MONDAY, Dec. 30, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
TUESDAY, Dec. 31, PLAYING WITH FIRE.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1862, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

THE UNRIVALED CASTS of these PLAYS will appear in future bills and advertisements.

LONDON ASSURANCE. LOVE FOR LOVE
ROAD TO RUIN, &c., &c.,

Will be produced in rapid succession.

Box Book now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—HERRMANN.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, DEC. 27, AT 8,
AND EVERY EVENING OF THE WEEK.
FIFTH NIGHT OF HERRMANN,
THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
IN HIS FAREWELL SERIES
OF SOIREES DE PRESTIDIGITATION.
FIFTY CENTS FIFTY CENTS
FIFTY CENTS FIFTY CENTS
TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.

Reserved Arm Chairs will be 25 cents extra. Private Boxes from $3 to $5.

During the interval of Herrmann's programme,
GRAND CONCERT
BY THE ORCHESTRA OF THE OPERA.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) Dec. 28,
Two performances for the
BENEFIT of the FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The first in the afternoon at 1, the second in the evening at 8 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

STICKNEY'S GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.
LAST NIGHT OF THE FAIRY PIECE.

On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, will be performed for the last time, the beautiful Irish legendary equestrian pageant of

O'DONOGHUE; or, THE WHITE HORSE OF KILLARNEY.

Previous to the spectacle, a brilliant display of
HORSEMANSHIP and ACROBATIC FEATS,
In which all the great artists will appear.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 28, will be produced at immense cost and labor, a new and original HARLEQUINADE, with new scenery, tricks, properties, &c., and abounding with local incidents, admirable hits at the times, magnificent changes, caricatures, grotesques, &c., &c.

WONDERFUL! WONDERFUL!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.

LOCATION OF THE OLD DUSSELDORF, NO. 548 BROADWAY.

CHURCH'S NIAGARA.
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
BIERSTADT'S ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
THE COUNTERFEIT NOTE, by HUNTINGTON.
DOVER CLIFFS, by SHAYER, Sr.
CRAWFORD'S DANCING JENNY, and the DEAD PEARL DIVER, by AKERS.

In addition to more than one hundred other works of art. Admission, 10 cents.

The entire profits to be give to the Society for improving the condition of the Poor. TIFFANY & CO.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms: Music, $10; both, $15. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., No. 138 East-Broadway.

STODART PIANOS.

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.

A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.

J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.—CHAS. SIEH & CO., corner South-3d and 1st-sts., Brooklyn, E. D. Depot No. 547 Broadway, N. Y. We invite the attention of the public to our stock of improved overstrung, iron frame piano-fortes, which for their power, musical qualities and durability stand unsurpassed.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale; all modern improvements; lined with satinwood, overstrung, and fully guaranteed; cost $500; will be sold for $250, including stool and cover. Also, parlor furniture at great sacrifice. Inquire at No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, A FRENCH ORGAN, watches, diamonds, jewelry, cigars, safes, books, papers, paintings, cutlery, guns, pistols, portmonnaies, a small engine, &c., &c., for sale cheap. Cash advanced on pianos, watches, diamonds, jewelry, &c.

I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., second floor.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., NO. 487 BROADway.—We are selling our Pianos very cheap to accommodate holiday purchasers. A new scale 7¼ octave piano is much admired.

---

100 NEW PIANO-FORTES OF OUR OWN make to hire, and the rent applied to the purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 West 14th-st. Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Mondays and Thursdays. Private classes and schools attended. Ferrero's ball-room may be let for private sociables.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE FULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of August, 1861.

PHILIP MILLSPAUGH, Executor

au30-law6mF

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
THE CROWD CONTINUES.
All the Christmas attractions continued during the
THE ENTIRE HOLIDAY SEASON.
By the earnest solicitations of numerous families
THE NEW HOLIDAY FAIRY PIECE,
ONDINA; OR, THE SPIRIT OF THE WATERS,
will be presented every AFTERNOON and EVENING,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock. It is pronounced the most
GORGEOUS AND BEAUTIFUL FAIRY PIECE
ever presented to the American public. The last scene,
THE BOWER OF BEAUTY,
is alone worth double the price of admission.
THE WHALE IS LIVING AND GROWING,
And eats his bushel of live eels daily.
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
From the River Nile in Egypt.
THE GRAND AQUARIA,

With its myriads of Living Fish from every Sea and River, its EIGHT LARGE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, and 12 LIVING SEA-HORSES.

THE GREAT MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, THE MONSTER SNAKES, HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, LIVING MONSTER TURTLES, THE 200 EDUCATED WHITE RATS, and a multitude of other Novelties, nowhere to be found but at Barnum's Museum, are to be seen at all hours.

Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
TWO NEW PIECES
TO-NIGHT
AND EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
Will be presented
A SIMPLE STORY,
From Charles Dickens'
LITTLE TOM;
OR, A CHRISTMAS CAROL,
And the Burlesque of
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
NEW SCENERY,
NEW MUSIC,
NEW DRESSES,
AND
A POWERFUL CAST.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

GRAND GALA WEEK,
MONDAY, Dec. 23, and
FOR THE SEASON.

First appearance in New-York of the World-Renowned

PEAK FAMILY,
VOCALISTS, HARPISTS,
AND
LANCASHIRE BELL-RINGERS.

CARD.—This popular place of amusement for the past eight months has been undergoing repairs, at a cost of some thousands of dollars. It has been remodeled, walls newly frescoed, stage appointments and scenery renewed, seats raised and curtained, and decorated in a style superior to any saloon in the City.

First appearance in New-York of
MR. ALBERT H. FERNALD, Pianist and Balladist.
CONSOLIDATION OF TWO SEPARATE COMPANIES.

The evening's entertainment will embrace new Songs, Ballads, Duets, new Bell Music, &c.

TWO HUNDRED SILVER BELLS.

Admission 25 cents.

Reserved seats 25 cents extra.

Box Office open every day, from 8 to 5, commencing on Saturday, Dec. 21, when seats can be secured for the opening night, Monday, Dec. 23.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

A GRAND MATINEE will be given on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, when children will be admitted for 15 cents. C. C. CHASE, Business Manager.

WINTER GARDEN.

MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

Desires to offer his warmest acknowledgments to his many kind friends and the public generally, for their enthusiastic support during an engagement maintaining now for eight weeks, perhaps an unparalleled success, and begs to announce for

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, 27,
his
FAREWELL BENEFIT

On which occasion will be presented three of the best pieces of these unrivaled artists,

MR. and MRS. WILLIAMS.
The grand Spectacular Drama,
THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY,
THE MAGIC JOKE,
IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT,

MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,

will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON'S ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

CAPT. WILLIAMS'
THIRTEENTH WEEK.
WHALING VOYAGE.

Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; Children, 13 cents.

GRAND PATRIOTIC ENTERTAINMENT.—By request, the anniversary of the Allen-st. M. E. Sabbath School will be repeated NEXT FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1861 Exercises to consist of addresses and dialogues, solos, duets and choruses, by members of the School. Doors open at 6 o'clock; exercises to commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets 15 cents.

LECTURES.

MEDICAL LECTURES TO LADIES, BY MRS. E. K. ROBERTS, Practicing Physician, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at her residence, No. 79 West 38th-st., commencing always at 2 o'clock. Admission free. Mrs. ROBERTS devotes her practice specially to all diseases of women, and furnishes to her patients all necessary medicines and remedies. Ample accommodations at her house for chronic patients and ladies during confinement. Personal consultations *free*; advice by letter, $1.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M. and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Suffern at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—DECEMBER AND JANUARY—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, Dec. 13, 2 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Dec. 16, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 17, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 2¼ P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 18, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 8½ A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 10½ A. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 24, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 24, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Dec. 26, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Dec. 27, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Dec. 27, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 30, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Dec. 30, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 31, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 31, 2:20 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 2, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Jan. 3, 7 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 3, 10 A. M.
Saturday, Jan. 4, 11 A. M.	Monday, Jan. 6, 8½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Passengers going beyond New-Haven take the train from there at 11 P. M., or remain on board till morning, without charge.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
STERLING SILVER WARE,
DIAMONDS, &c., &c.

C. HARTMANN, at No. 176 Bowery, opposite Delancey-st., respectfully invites the public, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine his new, select and extensive stock of fine Gold Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, Silver Ware, &c., which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Every article will be guaranteed as represented. Watches and Jewelry repaired by expert workmen at moderate prices. Be sure to call at No. 176 Bowery, opposite Delancey-st.

FUEL.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain; also, first qualities of Liverpool Orrel and English house Cannel, of late importations; all at lowest market prices.

HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

BEST ENGLISH MAKES
OF ENFIELD RIFLES.
FOR SALE AT
NAYLOR & CO.'S,
No. 99 John-st.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Retreat Southward of the Rebel Army Under Price.

The Race of the Rebels Run in that State.

The Good Effect of Gen. Pope's Vigorous Movements.

DETAILS OF HIS RECENT OPERATIONS.

How the Bloodless Victory of Milford was Won.

The Capture of Thirteen Hundred Rebels in a Lump.

OUR DIAGRAMS OF OPERATIONS.

OTTERVILLE, Mo., Thursday, Dec. 26.

Information, which is supposed to be reliable, has been received here of the retreat of PRICE southward. The day after the party Gen. POPE sent out to Johnston County and drove in Gen. RAINS, PRICE withdrew. RAINS was driven across the river, and the next day marched eight miles southward with his whole force.

At last accounts, one division of his army was at Neosha, and the main army, under PRICE, had just left Humansville, on its way from Warsaw.

PRICE says his retrograde movement was in obedience to orders from the President of the Confederate States, but his men generally believe that it was in consequence of Gen. POPE's advance, and PRICE's fear that a force would be thrown forward to cut off his supplies southward, and another force advanced in front, in which event his supplies would have been exhausted in a few days, and he would have been compelled to abandon his commanding position at Osceola.

Whatever the motive, it is certain that the movement was a disadvantageous one for PRICE, for many of his men, who for months have been expecting to march upon and drive the National forces from the State, will be disgusted, and will refuse to follow him out of Missouri.

Gen. HALLECK's policy of showing no mercy to lawless bands of marauders and bridge-burners, and of dealing with the utmost leniency with those who lay down their arms and return to peaceful occupations, will do much to restore peace to the State.

Gen. POPE has received from the troops under his command numberless evidences of their appreciation of his ability. Yesterday a beautiful flag was sent to him, and last night he was serenaded by one of our bands, and congratulations innumerable come in on him from every quarter.

The troops are in good condition, and anxious for a move.

Gen. POPE issued an order some time ago, making colonels of regiments responsible for the condition of their regimental transportation and the good order of their arms and equipments. This has been rigidly enforced, and when the order was issued for our last move, we were *en route* in three hours, although the order came at midnight.

The success of the movement, and the praise and congratulations the troops had received, had a good effect on them, and they will move forward with still greater alacrity and with still stronger assurances of success under Gen. POPE's command.

OUR SEDALIA CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE BRILLIANT OPERATIONS OF GEN. POPE—THE ROUTE MARCHED—PLANS FOR TRAPPING THE ENEMY—SCATTERING OF VARIOUS PARTIES—HOW THE THIRTEEN HUNDRED WERE CAPTURED, ETC.

SEDALIA, Mo., Friday, Dec. 20, 1861.

I gave in my last a general development of the events which have occurred here within the last week, including the plan of Gen. POPE to cut off PRICE's recruits and reinforcements, and, if possible, to draw PRICE from his woody den on the banks of the Osage. As you have learned ere this by telegraph, the attempt has resulted in a partial, but, nevertheless, brilliant success. Lexington and Wilson's Creek have been avenged and fully so—and this in a manner in consonance with the promptings of the tenderest humanity, for it has been done almost without the shedding of a drop of blood.

The result is one fully as disastrous to the rebels as if we had met them upon the battle field and routed them with infinite slaughter. It has touched them in their weakest spot; they have life and blood to spare, but neither arms nor provisions. Hence it is that the present result is so important, for it has taken from them what is most needed by their ragged and starving legions—bread. It failed only in drawing PRICE into a fight—the only remaining thing to finish forever secession in the State of Missouri. However, we are well satisfied for the present; in a very little time may be accomplished the only thing remaining undone by the present expedition.

Last Sunday, Gen. POPE left his position on the Pacific Railroad with a force of about four thousand men, made up as follows:

GEN. FLEET'S BRIGADE.

Twenty-seventh Ohio—Lieut.-Col. KENNETT commanding.
Twenty-second Indiana—Col. HENDRICKS.
First Nebraska—Col. THAYERS.
First Battery—Lieut. MARR.

GEN. DAVIS' BRIGADE.

Eighth Indiana—Col. PETERSON.
Eighteenth Indiana—Col. BENTON.
Twenty-fourth Indiana—Col. VEATCH.

There were also:

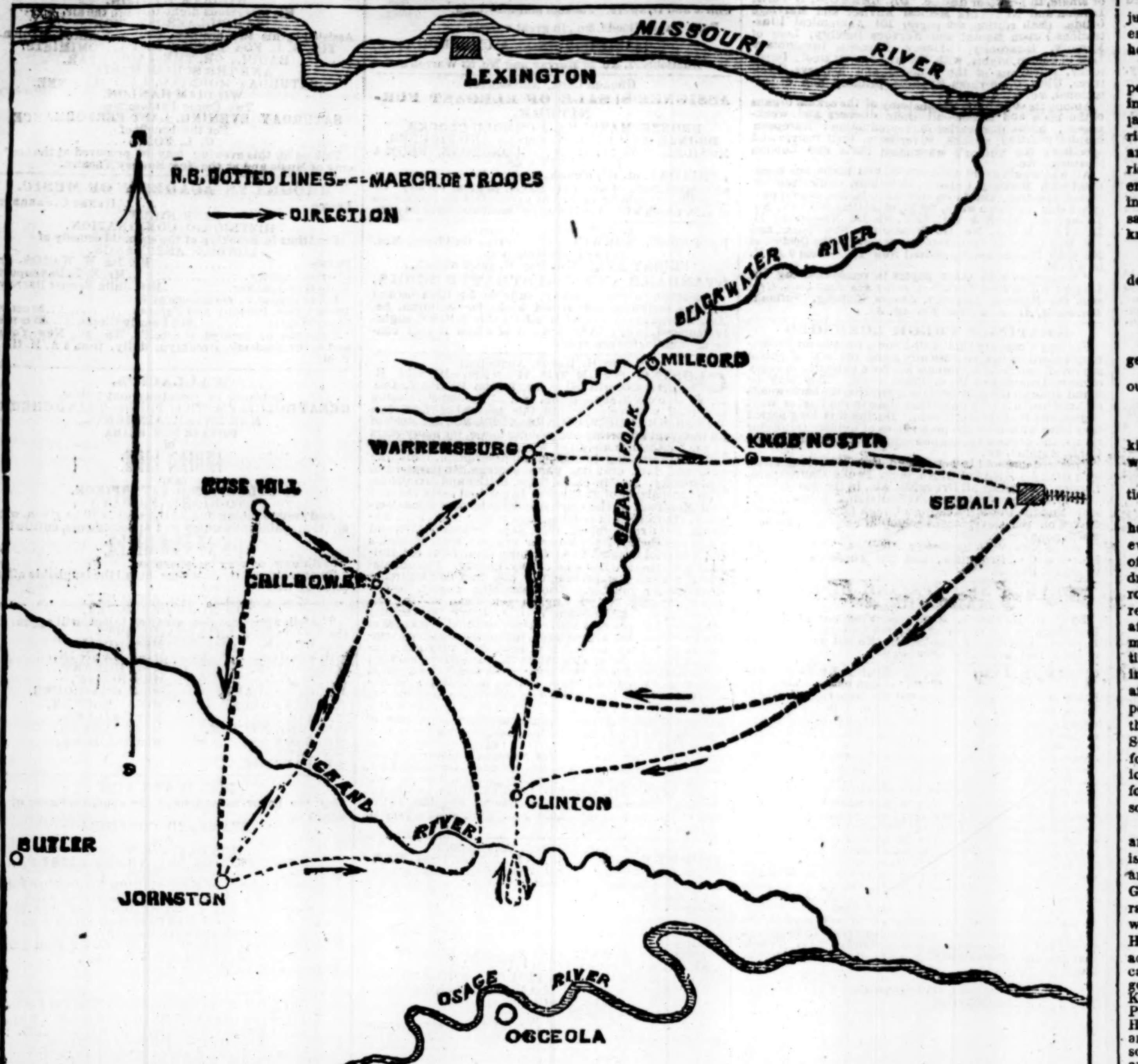
Two companies Fourth Regular Cavalry—Lieut. AMORY.
Five companies First Iowa Cavalry—Major TORRENCE.
One battery.
MERRILL's Horse.

Sunday night they reached a point nine miles west of here, and a little before dark, encamped. The weather, as it has been for months, was glorious—during the day, bright with sunlight, just cool enough to render brisk walking pleasant—at night a cloudless sky, all a-blaze with the sheen of a glorious full moon and stars, brilliant as if the heavens were glimmering all over with celestial Koh-i-noors. The soldiers who had lain so long idling in camp that they had become intensely disgusted with its sameness, (a sameness varied only by vermin, filth, measles, small-pox, typhoid, and a dozen other equally pleasant *et ceteras*,) were most particularly delighted with the trip, and pushed forward with an eagerness only equaled by school-boys emancipated from the thraldom of a pedagogue.

Gen. POPE, as I intimated in my last letter from this place, had been informed that a large body of troops would probably leave Lexington to join PRICE on a certain day, and, to cut these off, he determined to get below them at some point as near Warrensburgh as possible. Heavy forces were left at Laurine Bridge, Georgetown, Sedalia, and at a point twelve miles southwest of Sedalia, for the purpose of blocking up all the avenues in this direction between Lexington and PRICE, while at the same time all were put under marching orders to be ready to assist him in case he succeeded in drawing PRICE from his retreat. This is a rough outline of his plan and preparations; and, as I have said, Sunday night found him a few miles west of here, in the commencement of his undertaking.

Monday morning the force pushed on in the direction of Clinton, detaching a cavalry force, under Major HUBBARD, at a point some 30 miles from here, and while the main body under Gen. POPE bore to the west, the others kept on in the direction of Clinton. Clinton is a town some six miles from Grand River, and is on the direct road from Warrensburgh to Osceola. The object in sending a cavalry force in this direction was to at once break up some rebel encampments in that direction, burn some flouring mills occupied by the Secessionists, and force a reconnoissance of PRICE's lines, which extended from Osceola on the Osage to Grand River on the North.

Diagram Showing Gen. Pope's Movements and Plan of Operations in his Recent Brilliant Exploits in Western Missouri.



Major HUBBARD had some 250 men of the First Missouri cavalry, all well-armed and anxious for a fight. They pursued their route with no trouble till they came near Clinton, where they first ran against the pickets of Gen. RAIN's Division. They instantly chased them in but were unable to catch any—the rebels leaving in double-quick upon getting sight of the National forces. A short distance below Clinton they drove at headlong speed upon a small party of rebels, who surrendered without firing a shot. They proceeded a short distance further—came upon a mill employed in grinding flour for the rebels, in which they found some two hundred bushels of meal. This was taken out and then the mill was put beyond all ability to do any more rebel service by reducing it to ashes. Crossing Grand River he pushed on some twelve miles—about half way to the Osage—capturing prisoners here and there, and then deeming it best to rescue his "plunder" he turned about, recrossed Grand River and pushed northward in the direction of the main roads.

Major HUBBARD's exploits were rather of the daring order. After leaving Clinton southward, he was right in PRICE's lines, and while here we captured some sixty prisoners, several wagons loaded with supplies, and a large lot of horses, mules, and arms of every description.

After the departure of Major HUBBARD, the main body pushed slowly westward, carefully examining the country in every direction. Night and day the cavalry kept in their saddles, picking up stragglers who were bound southward to join PRICE, and capturing now and then wagons loaded with supplies. When near Chillhowee, it was learned that a strong rebel force was on the road leading to Rose Hill. Cols. BROWN and FOSTER, with a strong cavalry force and a section of artillery, were instantly detached in pursuit. They traveled almost continually night and day, but the rebels had twelve hours the start, and being notified of the pursuit, fled as fast as they were pursued.

From Rose Hill the rebels turned straight south for Grand River, which they crossed just in time to escape the clutches of the advance of the Nationals. The pursuers instantly crossed the river, and followed the others as far as Johnston, when, not being able to overtake the enemy, our men determined to discontinue the pursuit. Here our forces separated; the cavalry and artillery, under Col. BROWN, struck back nearly direct from the main body at Chillhowee, while the balance, under Col. FOSTER, marched eastward along the south side of Grand River. Just above Clinton they recrossed Grand River, and then pushed up to Chillhowee.

The result of this branch of the expedition was the capture of about 100 rebels, several wagons, horses and mules, and the sound frightening of many Secessionists in the country through which they passed.

From Chillhowee the entire force moved up to Warrensburgh, in the same county, (Johnson,) and then pushed eastward at a point directly south from Mullford, and about half way between Warrensburgh and Knob Noster. We reached this point yesterday (Thursday) morning, and encamped at a point where Clear Fork crosses the Warrensburgh and Sedalia road.

From scouts and information obtained from the inhabitants, Gen. POPE learned that a large body of rebels, with a heavy train of supplies, was encamped at Mullford, some seven miles above his encampment, and to capture these was the object of his next movement. The roads from Mullford are two—one leads to Knob Noster, the other to Warrensburgh. Accordingly, a cavalry force under Gen. J. C. DAVIS proceeded west to Warrensburgh, while at the same time another went east to Knob Noster, and both these struck up the roads, which converge till they meet at Mullford.

The force under Gen. DAVIS was composed as follows:

One squadron Iowa cavalry.
Company D, Fourth Cavalry, Lieut. GORDON.
Company B, Fourth Cavalry, Lieut. AMORY.
Company C, Fourth Cavalry, Sergeant NEFF.

The regular cavalry was commanded by Lieut. AMORY, as senior officer, the whole force by Gen. DAVIS, and numbered in all about 820 men. This force proceeded up the Mullford road, and reached that place a little before dark.

The road near Mullford turns toward Black Water a deep, wide stream, which it crosses by a bridge. Before reaching the bridge the road bends around to the right, passing, before reaching the bridge, a house on the right and barn on the left, both only a few yards from the river. The space between the house and river is timbered. Crossing the bridge—a narrow one—the road separates; one keeps straight ahead, perpendicular with the course of the stream, the other turns short to the left, follows the bank of the river a short distance, then bears away from the river, forming a little less than a right angle with the bank. Along this river road is heavy timber, which reaches out from the bank of the river a few rods; beyond this is a large open space, which extends from one road to the other. [See small diagram.]

Along this road next to the river, and in the timber, were encamped the enemy, about 1,300 strong.

Coming down the road, leading to the river, Gen. DAVIS ordered the regular cavalry, under Lieut. AMORY, to advance around the bend in the road to the bridge, while he, detailing some companies of Iowa cavalry, rode straight for the river, intending to ford it, and thus attack the enemy at two points.

"There they are; give it to them!" said Gen. DAVIS, and with a cheer that shook the woods like thunder, the gallant Fourth, through the fast-gathering gloom of twilight, bore down on the bridge like a whirlwind. About sixty of the rebels were gathered on the bridge, and as the cavalry came sweeping down like a tornado, and yelling like devils, the Secessionists fired one random volley, which fortunately hit no one, and then—fled.

Finding upon nearing the bridge that it was very narrow, Lieut. AMORY, fearing an ambuscade, ordered his men to dismount, to seek the protection of the barn and timber, in order to clear the opposite side of the stream if occupied. The men instantly swung from their saddles, sent a few bullets into the timber across the stream, which eliciting no response, they remounted and charged over the bridge in a rapid trot, that clattered fiercely through the trees beyond. Getting across, Lieut. AMORY, with Company B, pushed up the road in chase of the flying bridge guard, which he supposed were the rear of the enemy in full retreat, while Lieut. GORDON, leading Companies D and C—the former in advance—turned short to the left and spurred up the road that followed the bank. Scarcely, however, had Company D penetrated a dozen yards ere they were met by the most tremendous volley that was ever poured from a line of riflemen. One of their number tumbled dead from his horse, two were mortally, and nine others severely or less so, wounded. His men instantly returned the fire, received a few straggling shots in return; when they rode away from the river, entered the open space beyond, and together with Company B, which had returned upon hearing the volley formed in line of battle a hundred yards or so from the enemy.

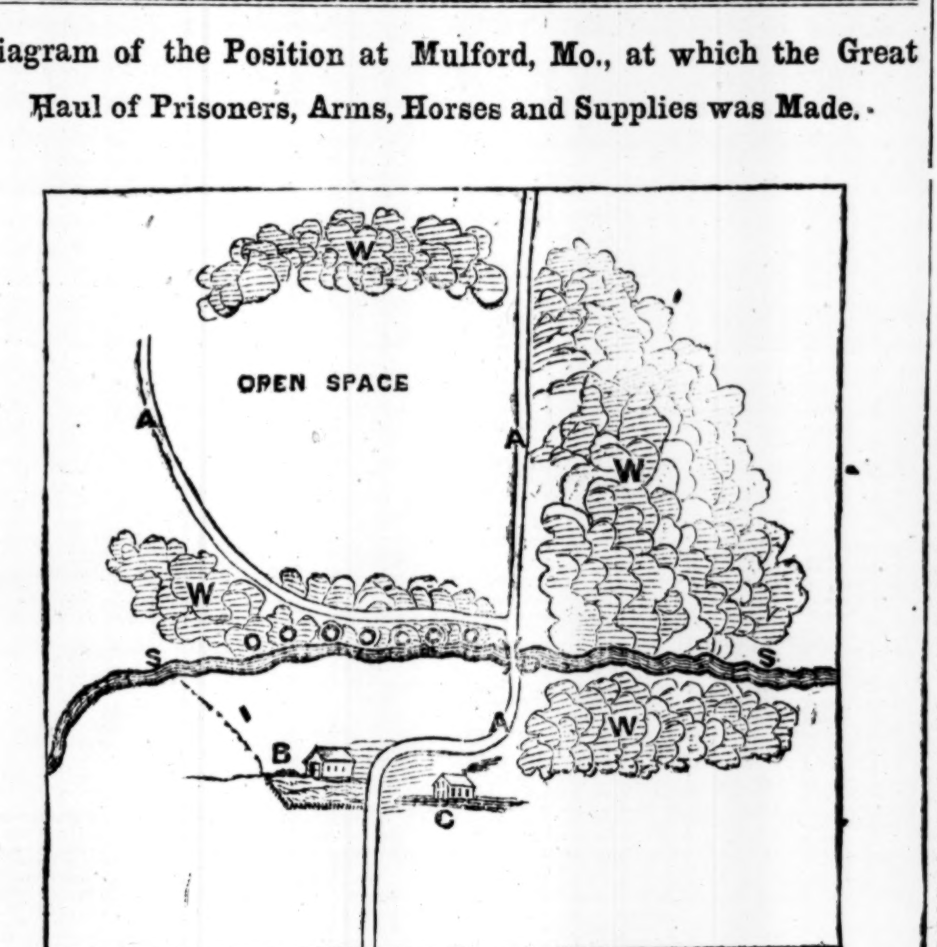
At this moment an officer in a rich, but rather fantastic uniform of gray, came out from the rebel encampment with a white flag, and asked if they would be allowed 30 minutes to consider whether it was best to surrender. Gen. DAVIS informed him that it was getting dark, and he must surrender immediately. The officer then asked sufficient time to consult the balance, which was granted, and in a few minutes he returned, saying that they had agreed to surrender as prisoners of war. They were ordered to stack arms and fall in line; they did so, and shortly thereafter were filing slowly past the rejoicing Nationals.

The total result of the capture was:

Cols. ROBERTSON and ALEXANDER,
Major HARRIS,
Lieut.-Col. ROBINSON,
Seventeen Captains,
Thirty Lieutenants,
1,340 Privates,
1,000 stand of arms,
1,000 horses and mules,
63 wagon-loads of supplies.

There were, in addition to this, a large number of rations, navy revolvers, bowie-knives, saddles and extra clothing. The wagons were loaded with ham, pork, sugar, coffee, salt, molasses, ammunition, &c.; in short, all the articles which go toward making up the supply of an army. The men seemed to be an infinitely superior class to the ragamuffins who compose PRICE's army, were gentlemanly in appearance to a considerable extent, well and warmly clothed, many uniformed, and were excellently well armed. The two Colonels were uniformed in gray, and were gotten up totally regardless of expense. Both are old soldiers, and have been with PRICE in every one of his engagements since that at Booneville.

Diagram of the Position at Mulford, Mo., at which the Great Haul of Prisoners, Arms, Horses and Supplies was Made.



A—Road.
B—Barn.
C—House.
D—Bridge.
W—Woods.
S—River—Black Water.
O O O—Rebel Troops.

Their arms—shot-guns, rifles and United States muskets—were piled into some empty wagons. They were obliged to leave their tents and cooking utensils, and then, with the cavalry as effectually surrounding them as could be from its limited number, they were marched into Warrensburgh, reaching there late last night. Their appearance could not fail to excite a good deal of curiosity and gratification among the men; yet I am happy to add that in no case was there a word of insult offered them—an example which the Confederates would do well to occasionally imitate.

Gen. DAVIS, although responsible for the success of the affair, was not directly in the fight, for the reason that, upon reaching the river at the head of the Iowa cavalry, he found that it was not fordable, and ere he could rejoin the regulars by way of the bridge, the fight was over. Many of the regulars have been in a dozen different and bloody actions during their service; yet they say that neither in Mexico nor elsewhere did they ever breast so fierce a storm of lead as that which met them when they rode at the enemy's encampment. Probably not less than 500 shots were fired. That both companies were not annihilated is owing to the darkness and the heavy timber.

To-day the force moved toward Sedalia, and to-night is encamped some six miles from here. To-morrow it will reach here, and will receive a grand reception from the balance of the troops.

One short exploit of Maj. HOVEY, of the Twenty-fourth Indiana, and I will have done with this portion of my letter. While at some point near Clinton, Maj. HOVEY took 100 men, put them in wagons, so as to hide them from view, and then putting a few stragglers to walk, as if guarding the train, he started out. Secession, shot-gun in hand, hiding in the brush, saw the *cortége*, and supposed it a Federal wagon train, poorly guarded, and hence an easy as well as legitimate prize. Reasoning thus, secession walked from the brush, presented its shot-gun, and demanded a surrender—which demand was instantly met by fifty men rising from the wagons, presenting a row of glittering muskets, and requesting a similar favor of astonished and now mortified secession. Secession generally complied, and worked off its ill-humor by cursing such "mean Yankee tricks," unknown to all honorable warfare, and unworthy all chivalrous hearts. In this way many a petulant rebel was confounded, and in two cases, where fight was preferred rather than surrender, two rebel sons of chivalry bit the dust, from the effects of Minié bullets, which left canister-like augur-holes clear through their heads. Before his return Maj. HOVEY captured a large number of prisoners, and burnt one mill which was grinding for PRICE.

A large cavalry force was [illegible] in the vicinity of Warrensburgh, and it is quite possible that, before this reaches you, you will have learned by telegraph that they have made another important capture.

PRICE's backbone, if not broken, is seriously injured, by this blow given him by Gen. POPE—possibly ere long I may have the pleasure of writing you that he is finished completely. Amen!

The gallantry and endurance of all in the late expedition are commendable—in no cases more so than in those of Gen. DAVIS and Lieut. GARDNER. The latter has been thirteen years in the service; has risen from the ranks by his bravery and correctness, and, if not killed in some of his dare-devil feats, will rise high in the service. As he charged at the enemy across the river a charge of buckshot tore into his cap close to his skull, while almost at the same instant a ball struck this cap in the top, and knocked it a dozen feet from the wearer's head.

The following are our killed and wounded:

Private Graham, 25th Illinois, shot in back, since dead.
Private N. Jubert, Co. L, 4th Cavalry, knee-joint.
Private G. Cullenbrush, Co. D, 4th Cavalry, nose.
Private T. Tracy, Co. D, 4th Cavalry, leg.
Private E. Dillon, Co. D, 4th Cavalry, lung.
Private W. McGee, Co. D, 4th Cavalry, head, dangerous.
Private F. Hyar, Co. D, 4th Cavalry, head, dangerous.
Private T. Downey, Co. D, 4th Cavalry, ankle.
Private F. Kinney, Co. D, 4th cavalry, head.

There was also a member of the Iowa Cavalry killed who had volunteered as Aid to Gen. DAVIS, but whose name I could not learn.

The loss of the enemy during the whole expedition was ten killed and an unknown number wounded.

During the six days' absence of this expedition it has performed one of the most arduous undertakings ever accomplished. The distance traveled by some of the cavalry forces is not less than from eight hundred to one thousand miles. In many cases they rode day and night, with only two or three hours rest in the twenty-four, and this was continued day after day, and night after night, till, in many cases, men and horses fell from utter exhaustion. The untiring energy and sagacity of Gen. POPE in conducting this expedition, as well as the immense importance of its results, will be fully appreciated by the people. I have no doubt that Gen. HALLECK, aided by this able officer, and seconded also by the veteran STEEL, will very soon develop plans that will either force PRICE to a capitulation or drive him ignominiously from the State, and thus settle at once and forever the question of National supremacy in Missouri.

A case which has excited a good deal of attention, and which presents many features of marked interest, is that of Col. EBENEZER MAGOFFIN, now of PRICE's army. As is generally known, he is a brother of the Governor of Kentucky, and a traitor whose treason is ranker and more ungrateful than that of Lucifer when he rebelled against the just authority of Heaven. A man of scholarly attainments, seductive address, and unbounded social qualifications, he is calculated to exert an immense influence for either good or evil. Some years since he removed from Kentucky, and took up his residence near Sedalia, in Pettis county, at which point he engaged in farming. His hospitality, his *suaviter in modo*, cultivated among the genial influences of Kentucky social life, soon made him a favorite; and added to this, his high and powerful connections, gave him an influence not second to any wielded by any other man in the State. This power, if possible, was greater among young men than old, hence all the more dangerous where used, as it was, when the war broke out, to excite disaffection against the Government. He spared no effort to make his influence felt, and succeeded to a lamentable extent. He omitted no seduction to urge the taking up of arms against the United States. He brought to bear all his oratory, his conversational powers, and a liberal fortune, to break down the Union, and build up that offspring of political harlotry, the Southern Confederacy. The multitudes that seized their shot guns and rifles, and left this immediate vicinity, to join their fortunes with PRICE, will attest the success of his efforts.

At the time Col. MARSHAL, at the head of his regiment, passed through Georgetown (a point three miles north of here), Col. MAGOFFIN was concealed in one of the houses, and as the troops passed he fired at them from a window with a double-barreled shot-gun, killing two men and wounding one other severely. Had the position of affairs been reversed—had the troops passing been Secessionists and the assassin a Union man—there is no doubt of the character of the next step in the drama—the contents of a dozen rifles would have been his instant passport into the dark realms of the unknown, while his mangled, outraged body would have been tossed into the streets to be torn by hogs.

With characteristic mercy, the National troops, instead of hanging him on the spot and then giving him a decent burial—as the rules of warfare would have justified—took him a prisoner and carried him along with them to Lexington. There he remained during the siege of that place by Gen. PRICE, and was released, when the gallant MULLIGAN surrendered. I was present at the moment his prison door was unlocked, and I state it as an additional proof of the mercy of the National troops, that when he came out he shook hands with a crowd of National officers, expressed himself in the highest degree pleased with the humane consideration with which he had uniformly been treated, and promised heartily to reciprocate whenever circumstances placed it in his power.

But all this kindly treatment abated not a jot his hostility against the National Union, and immediately after the surrender he threw himself heart and soul against the Government, and was prominent in all his efforts, from the surrender of Lexington till PRICE was chased by FREMONT into Southern Missouri.

A short time since, and after the return of the National troops to this place, Gen. STEEL, the commandant, learned that MAGOFFIN had returned and was stealthily visiting his wife, who was then lying at the point of death from an attack of jaundice and a near confinement. Gen. STEEL immediately dispatched a political friend of MAGOFFIN to see him, and invite him to a conference at the house of Dr. (now Col.) JAMES [illegible] HUGHES. Col. MAGOFFIN agreed, and upon the night appointed met Col. BROWN at Col. HUGHES' house, in the presence of the latter.

Col. BROWN, after the usual salutations, asked him, "Col. MAGOFFIN, what will you have?"

Throwing up his hand to his head in a distracted manner, he replied, "I want to see my dying wife!"

Col. BROWN assured him that his request should be granted, and that Col. HUGHES and himself would accompany him, to secure his entire safety. During the walk, Col. BROWN asked him if he wanted anything else,—if he had no terms of reconciliation to propose to the General Government.

Col. MAGOFFIN replied, with his gesture of distraction: "Col. BROWN, I am nearly crazy. I have laid three days and nights in the wood, and have not slept. Give me ten days to answer, and then my wife will be either dead or convalescent!" This was assented to, and a written permit made out, giving him leave to remain here during the time required.

The scene, upon reaching the house of Col. MAGOFFIN, and standing by the bedside of his dying wife, is described as most affecting. She was staggering blindly through the dark mazy wilderness that borders the cold river, but appealed to by the passionate voice of her husband, came back a moment to life and consciousness, placed her arm feebly about his neck; a glance of joyful recognition lighted for a single instant her glaring eyes, and then she passed away forever.

Col. MAGOFFIN staid here till yesterday—the last day of the ten granted him—and then returning his pass to a gentleman in Sedalia, he fled to join Gen. PRICE.

So much for all the tenderness and humanity which National clemency has extended to Col. MAGOFFIN. Again let me ask, where is the case in which similar courtesies have been afforded by Secessionists to Union men? If a Union man, and by some miraculous interposition he had escaped instant and horrible death at Georgetown, there are a thousand chances to one, that under the last circumstances, he would have been dragged from the bedside of his dying wife and thurst into a filthy prison. And yet, I doubt not, MAGOFFIN will return to his meritorious task, and, forgetful of the profound humanity and angel-like mercy of the National officers, resume his stale *rôle* of charging this Government with being composed of murderers, thieves and Abolitionists.

GALWAY.

MORE OUTRAGES BY THE REBELS IN MISSOURI.

QUINCY, Ill., Thursday, Dec. 26.

Two spans of a bridge across the Chariton River, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, were burned by the rebels last night. Trains cannot cross for some days.

ORDER FROM GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 26.

Gen. HALLECK has issued the following General Order:

"In virtue of the authority conferred in me by the President of the United States, martial law, heretofore issued in this city, will be enforced. In virtue of authority, martial law is hereby declared and will be enforced in and about all the railroads in this State. It is not intended by this declaration to interfere with the jurisdiction in the court which is loyal to the Government of the United States, and which will aid the military authorities in enforcing order and punishing crimes.

Commanders of posts and troops will be responsible that their commands are ready to move at a moment's warning. Excuse for delay and want of preparation will not hereafter be admitted.

Movements of Col. Mulligan.

TRENTON, Thursday, Dec. 26.

The brave Col. MULLIGAN, whose heroism is in everybody's mouth, arrived in this city last night, with his family. He was visited by our State, military and civil authorities.

Passengers Arrived.

Dec. 26—In steamship *Arago, from Havre and Southampton*—Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott and servant, Hon. J. Glancey Jones, late U. S. Minister at Vienna; Hon. L. Wilson, S. W. Kilvert, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Catlin, of Vermont; Mr. and Mrs. Werner Itschner, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood and servant, Mrs. Seeligman, 4 children and servant, W. G. Fuller, E. Warburg, Mr. Elliott [illegible] john, T. F. Wilcox, A. G. Goodall, C. [illegible], Mr. Abbye, Hy. Cahard, A. Mitchell, F. S. Bond, Mr. [illegible], Mrs. Letombe, Mrs. Goldberger and child, Miss A. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Domis, Mr. T. Tschudy, Mr. [illegible], Aug. Heuse, Mr. N. Meckel, Mr. F. Regenald, Mr. J. [illegible] ling, Mr. C. Rosas, Mr. B. Rosas, Mr. L. [illegible], Mrs. Woodley and 5 children, Mr. A. Lemarinel, Mr. L'a [illegible] noni, Mrs. Lemarinel, Mrs. Chevalier, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Acker, 2 daughters and sons, Mr Wm. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Chartier and child, Mr. Yewell, Mr. J. M. Soulagnet, Mr. E. Abbiati, Mrs. Holmes, Miss Lamblin, Mrs. Lefevre. Total, 68 passengers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets.... 4 39 | Moon rises... 2 58
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 38 | Gov. Island. 4 27 | Hell Gate.... 5 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 26.

Cleared.

Barks Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Irene, (Norw.,) Taule, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Greyhound, Yates, Monrovia, Yates & Porterfield.

Brigs Storm Nymph, McLeod, Liverpool, N. S., Rogers & Co.; Rocket, Smith, Galway, Arkell & Hunt; Excelsior, Talbot, Bermuda, McCall & Frith.

Schooner Templeton, (Br.,) Barnard, Aux Cayes, Kunhardt & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Arago, Lines, Havre and Cowes, Roads Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to S. M. Fox & Geo. Mackenzie. Off Cowes, passed going in a propeller, supposed to be Saxonia, from New-York. The A. left at Havre an unusually large fleet of Am. vessels, numbering [illegible].

U. S. transport Baltic, J. J. Comstock, Fort Pickens Dec. 19, via Key West 23d. The brig Elizabeth, [illegible], sld. from Key West 21st for Cardenas. The schr. Mary D. Hudson, Hudson, would sail for Cuba in a few ds.

U. S. steamship Ericsson, Cole, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast to Dunham & Co. Experienced heavy northerly gales during the passage.

Steamer L. Boardman, Parks, New-Bedford, having in tow a Government lightship for Port Royal. Has anchored her at the Navy-yard.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Artisan, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark, New-Bedford, with mdse. to master.

Steamer Cygnet, Carson, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Bark Acme, Campbell, Vera Cruz Dec. 2, with cochineal, &c., to Hargous Bros. Had heavy easterly weather; been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Mustang, Pennington, Havana 20 ds., in ballast to master. 23d inst., off Sandy Hook, during a heavy blow from N. W., lost an anchor and chain.

Bark Adeline, (Prus.,) Kleinwort, Havana 20 ds., with sugar to Simon de Visser.

Brig Isabel Beurmann, Taniss, Port-au-Prince Dec. 1, via Fortune Island Dec. 13, with logwood and hemp to Robert Murray, Jr.

Brig Renshaw, (of Bangor,) Pierce, Cardenas 20 ds., with molasses to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig G. W. Barter, (of St. George, Me.,) Gilchrist, Cardenas 12th inst., with asphaltum to master.

Schr. Western Star, (of Boston,) Crowell, Port Royal, S. C., 16th inst., in ballast to McCready, Mott & Co. Has had very heavy weather; split sails, &c.; been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Prince Alfred, (Br.,) Wells, of and from Nassau, N. P., 14 ds., with sugar and fruit to Montell & Barlow. Had heavy weather; lost jib-boom.

Schr. Young Teaser, (of Kingston, Mass.,) Morton, Matanzas 15 ds., with fruit to L. Nickerson. Sld. in co. with bark M. E. Trout and schr. Amy Chase, for New-York.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Ladd, Norwich 2 ds.

BELOW—One ship and one brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., very light.

Sailed.

Dec. 25—Ships Louisa Hatch, Melbourne; F. B. Cutting, Liverpool; Joseph Rowen, (Br.,) do.; Windward, Forest and Western Ocean, Havre; Salem, (Br.,) Bristol; Thomas A. Cole, (Br.,) London. Barks F. Cushing, Havana; R. G. W. Dodge, Trinidad; Falke, (Olden.,) Rotterdam. Brigs Rainbow, Cardenas; Robert Mowe, Demerara; Josiah Jex, Sagua; Ina, (Br.,) Nuevitas; Elisa, (Br.,) Nassau, N. P.; Vernon, (Br.,) Matanzas; [illegible], (Brem.,) Trinidad. Schrs. Zebra, (Br.,) Oporto; J. Congdon, St. Kitts; St. Elmo, St. Thomas; Castor, Sierra Leone.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Rover's Bride, previously reported ashore at Sandy Hook, was from Elizabeth, bound to Boston. She is full of water.

The brig Forest City (previously reported wrecked at Elbow Key) was built at Portland, Me., in 1856, 198 tons, rated A 2, and owned by Pickett & Co., of Portland; valued at $6,000.

The bark (not ship) Great Britain, reported ashore near Anticosta, cleared from Montreal Nov. 16 for London. She was built in Sunderland in 1854, 573 tons, and rated A 1. Her cargo consists of 200 pkgs. butter, 8 bbls. [illegible], 19,853 bushels wheat, 781 bbls. flour, 750 do. oil cake, 63 pkgs. mdse., 25 kegs balsam, and 900 boards.

Spoken, &c.

J. A. Ross—brig, for Tortugas with stone, Dec. 12, lat. 24 10, lon. 81 10.

Foreign Ports.

[PER NIAGARA.]

Arrived from New-York—Dec. 8, Mischief, at Guernsey; 10th, Jenny Lind, at Waterford; J. Ahlers, Dorette and Jane Duncan, at Schelde; 11th, Indus, Conciliator and Regina, at Queenstown; 12th, President Fillmore and Monsoon, at Deal; Lucy Ellen, at Plymouth; 13th, Sunberry and Ellen, at Dublin; Fanny Fern and Caroline, at Belfast.

MEM.—The Marshal, from New-York for Havre, ashore near Guernsey, is breaking up.

Latest via Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 15.

Arrived from New-York—Almira, at Singapore; Old Man and G. F. Patten, at Deal; Hadding, at Jersey; City of Boston and Revenue, at Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S
PALE CREAM ALE,
SUPERIOR AMBER ALE,
PORTER,
AND
NEW-YORK BROWN STOUT.

THE ABOVE CELEBRATED AMERICAN ALES are brewed from the CHOICEST BARLEY MALT and HOPS, and highly esteemed by those who have used them. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our superior stock, assured that they will find the BEST and PUREST articles.

We have at all times a large stock ready for delivery, in whole, half and quarter casks, suitable for the TRADE, HOTELS, and FAMILY USE, which we offer on the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,

SMITH & BROTHER,
BREWERS,
Nos. 158 and 160 West 18th-st., New-York.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

CHRISTMAS BEEF—CHRISTMAS BEEF.—Mr. GEO. VON HAGEN, of No. 120 Cedar-st., has killed for Christmas a pair of four-year old steers, Durham breed, probably the best slaughter this season. The estimated weight of the beef is 3,700 pounds. They were raised by Allen & Miles, Monroe County, this State, and can be seen until Christmas Eve at the slaughter-house, No. 489 4th-st. All lovers of fine beef may have an opportunity of enjoying a delicious piece by stepping in and purchasing of Geo. Van Hagen, at No. 120 Cedar-st., where they are exposed for sale. Come all, come early, as a considerable portion of the above carcasses is already spoken for. The steers were dressed by the crack-butcher, Edward Lawrence.

NATURAL FLOWERS
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
Bouquets, Baskets and Pyramids of Flowers, Wreaths, Crosses, &c., &c., furnished to parties, weddings and funerals. Rustic Stands, Hanging Baskets, &c., &c. Having made large contracts for the season, we are prepared to fill at short notice all orders for the above.
Orders for New-Year's day now received.
DAVID CLARKE, 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
Nurseries and conservatories, Broadway and 77th-st., Bloomingdale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, rosewood bookcases, card-tables, elegant gilt-frame mantel mirrors, enameled cottage suites, easy chairs in crimson reps, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany marble-top do., oval marble-top centre tables, mahogany rockers in hair-cloth, mahogany lounges in reps, lounges in hair cloth, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, feather bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, oak extension dining-tables, lace window curtains, mahogany marble-top washstands, kitchen furniture, &c.; elegant carved rosewood cottage harp piano, 6-octave, of superior finish.
Immediately after the sale of furniture, several cases of beautiful terra cotta platina do., &c., vases and cigar-stands, alumets, cigarette plates, match-safes, terra cotta vases, richly gilt. Also, a large assortment of bon bon boxes, &c. Sale without reserve.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION TO SUFFERERS FROM THE GOUT.—For several years past I was the victim of chronic gout, and was compelled to use crutches. At present I am well and in good health, and for this great favor I am indebted to Dr. MUELLER, practicing physician in Wissenbourg, Alsace, Dep. Bas-Rhin, France.
KARL GFROERER.
TEMESVAR, Hungary, September, 1861.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a nurse and chambermaid in a private family; one accustomed to the care of children, and can come well recommended, may apply to No. 101 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE, TO TAKE charge of an infant, and to do plain sewing; best City references required. Apply Friday, from 10 to 12, at No. 12 West 22d-st.